The Pictorial Times

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In this week's paper we have given no small portion of the British public an opportunity of scanning the features of their future sovereign. What thanks would they not willingly bestow upon the man who could pourtray the character of the soul, as it will be developed in after years, when, as we trust, the buds of promise will bear fruit, and the destined master of half the universe will exhibit himself worthy of his lofty elevation? The mental qualities and moral habits of the child are matters in which the whole human race are interested. We know that in the course of events he will be called on to bear rule over us, but what will contemporary kings and nations say of him? Will he be the beacon, or the quicksand—the mark to which men's eyes are turned, in fear or in hope? The most stubborn anti-monarchist may mingle sullen wishes with our earnest prayers for the welfare of the princely boy, for the experiment of a republic will never be repeated in England. The democrat will never have an opportunity of electing a Polk, but it may be his felicity to live under the reign of a second Alfred. Wise and honest men who have preceded us, have taken care that a worthless monarch shall have but a limited power to do evil, but no bounds can be set to the extent of good which a wise ruler can confer upon a nation. And the monarch who in these days consults the happiness of his people, feels the proud consolation that no adverse power can stand between himself and the multitude. We have outlived the belief in the separate interests of the three estates of the realm. We know that every step in the social advancement of the people affords a fresh guarantee for the maintenance of aristocratic rights and kingly authority. The tenure by which the Queen holds her power is different from that by which her ancestors claimed to bear rule, but it is higher and more permanent. *They* domineered over the national instincts, *she* holds sway over the enlightened reason; *they* asserted their divine

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
DUKE OF CORNWALL, &c.

FROM A MARBLE BUST BY N. N. BURNARD, TO BE ERECTED IN THE HALL OF THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY AT FALMOUTH.

right to dispose of the destinies of a helpless people, *she* is able to glory in her sublime dignity, as the chosen monarch of the freest and greatest nation which the sun ever shone upon.

We would have our Prince of Wales trained from infancy not only in the knowledge of his rights, but in the performance of his duties. Hitherto the separate authority claimed by his predecessors in the government of the principality has been, so far as the House of Hanover is concerned, a source of family dissension and public scandal. It prompted the saying of a distinguished diplomatist with respect to the hostility subsisting between George the Second and his son, "That this family has quarrelled, and will quarrel from generation to generation." It induced the grandson of Frederick Prince of Wales to ally himself to a party notoriously opposed to the policy of the court, and which exhibited the sad spectacle of a knot of patriots becoming the advocates of extravagant expenditure, and of a gifted man setting up his will in opposition to the sovereign and the people. Thank heaven such results are not possible in the case of Albert Edward. Apart from all questions of personal inclination, we may congratulate ourselves upon the gratifying fact, that the work of faction, whether for good or evil, is ended. No effort of party can now upset a really good ministry, nor can the most strenuous extions of influence or ability retain in power a body of incapable or dishonest statesmen. Without conceding to popular opinion all which is at times claimed for it, we are bound to admit that the period has now arrived when every public virtue is recognised, though many public vices are allowed to go unpunished. Her Majesty will never be induced, after the example of her paternal grandfather, to talk of abdicating the throne in the event of a certain vote being refused. The royal faction is the population of the British empire, and the Queen's friends comprise all the honesty and intelligence of the nation.

We may safely imitate then the examples afforded in the history of our country, and make the Prince of Wales the embodiment of the spirit of the age. What greater boon can be bestowed upon a people than the gift of a ruler whose mind harmonises with their own tendencies? The secret of the popularity of Harry of Monmouth lies in the fact, that his character was a type of the most endearing qualities of the English nation. He was a warlike prince because he lived in a turbulent time. He performed for his generation the services of which it stood most in need, and in the intervals of conquest made love and dispatched rebellious nobles with gratifying facility. The odium which the subjects of James I. cast upon that feeble imitator of Solomon, is perhaps owing as much to the contrast afforded between his own timid nature and the stirring impulses which swayed the mind of his son Prince Henry, as to any particular act of his government. The monarch was not in unison with the age in which he lived. The people wanted a real leader, who would place himself in the van; and, in this instance, the nominal chieftain was always in the rear protecting the baggage waggons. In the present hour we need not the aid of a king's sword to guard the national welfare, but we can never dispense with the aid of a monarch's example. It is because her Majesty's royal policy and personal habits realise all our ideas of good sense and virtue, that she is beloved and honoured by all classes of her subjects. Let the fact afford all the instruction that can be drawn from it. It teaches that the prince must be allowed to understand all the wants, and be encouraged to sympathise with the hopes and struggles of the people. It is only heaven which can confer ability, but judicious training can inculcate the wisdom of the heart—the best part of man's knowledge. Let him be taught to mourn over the vices which society rarely pardons, and feel exalted in the presence of the virtues which it too seldom rewards. Let him be taught to govern by degrees; to rule a principality before he is called upon to bear sway over a hundred millions of human beings. That the day is far distant when the heaviest responsibility will be laid upon his shoulders, is the fervent hope of every honest Englishman, but as an utmost satisfaction with the Present cannot avert the approach of the Future, it is the duty of loyal subjects who have experienced the blessings of good government, to strive for the enjoyment of equal privileges by their posterity. And in this spirit we seek to render Albert Edward worthy of Victoria and Britain — of the best of rulers and the proudest of empires.

THE BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The beautiful bust of which we have given a drawing in the foregoing page, is the work of a very able sculptor, Mr. N. N. Burnard, a Cornishman, who has laboured with no less delight to produce the work because the Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall. The bust is to be erected in the hall of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society at Falmouth, in commemoration of the young Prince's first visit to that town. The expense of the bust is to be defrayed by a subscription, raised principally by members of the Polytechnic Society; while the cost of a handsome pedestal of the best Cornish porphyry will be borne by J. T. Treffrey, Esq., of Place House, Fowey.

His Royal Highness sat for the bust in June last, at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. — Workmen are engaged in releading the roof of the Abbey, and on taking off the old lead it has been ascertained that the rafters also required repair.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Workmen are employed in pulling down several houses in Gresham Street, formerly Lad Lane, City, in order to carry out the improvements in that part. The houses are upwards of 200 years old, and on tablets in the front of each are busts of a female very elaborately finished. The head is crowned with a garland of flowers. It is doubtful whom they were intended to represent, but they have been reserved from sale by the Mercers' Company, and are to be preserved at their hall. In the front of all the new buildings are busts of her Majesty (crowned) in niches.

BRITISH LYING IN HOSPITAL. — The governors of this institution have obtained a site contiguous to the hospital, in Endell Street, Long Acre, and are about to rebuild it. The elevation is to be in the Elizebethan style, and the cost is estimated at 4000*l*. The price asked for the land, which they have taken on lease for eighty years, at 40*l*. per annum, is 1200*l*.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. — Two house-surgeons have been appointed at St. Thomas's Hospital, under the new arrangements. It seems that the house-surgeons will be selected annually. They will be provided with rooms and commons in the hospital, free of expense. The appointments will be awarded to gentlemen who have most distinguished themselves as dressers. They must be members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and either licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries or graduates in medicine. The selection for this year has fallen on Mr. Hartnoll and Mr. Hubbard. In future, therefore, a qualified surgeon will always be in attendance when sudden necessity requires his aid.

ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN. — The supporters of baths and washhouses for the poor in this union have not given up the good cause. A requisition to the board of governors and directors for another vestry meeting on the subject is in the course of signature. The contest has excited the attention and sympathy of the rate-payers in other districts, particularly in the aristocratic parish of St. George's, where the vestry appears to be as fond of dirt as that which lives in the middle of it in the purlieus of Saffron Hill.

CHEAP OMNIBUS CONVEYANCE.—The experiment of "cheap omnibuses" must have been tolerably successful if the increase of their numbers be any criterion. On Sunday a "threepenny," plying from the Bank, made its appearance in that quiet and once almost secluded portion of Upper Islington, called Barnsbury Park, and the result has been that yesterday the "omnibuses, which have hitherto had a monopoly of that locality, also reduced their fare to threepence. Cheap omnibuses run now to almost every part of the suburbs, and the principle of cheapness may be said to be fully established.

WHITEHALL.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Robert Grosvenor, Edwin Chadwick, Esq., Dr. Thomas Southwood Smith, Professor Richard Owen, and Richard Lambert Jones, Esq., to be her Majesty's commissioners for inquiring what special means may be requisite for the improvement of the health of the metropolis.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the lord mayor, with the governors of the several royal hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate Street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., assistant master of Harrow School. After which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the royal hospitals will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

ANTIQUITIES IN DOCK.—There is at this time in the warehouses of the St. Katharine Docks a rather curious importation, by a vessel from Bussorah — several portions of statues in black marble, basalt, or granite, each covered with hieroglyphic characters, and to those versed in ancient lore they will prove of much interest; but in addition thereto, there are several large cases of books in manuscript in the Persian and Arabic languages, which must have cost an immense sum, and many years in the collection. The whole are intended for the British Museum. They will form a very valuable addition to that institution. It is to be regretted that the vessel, having got ashore during her voyage, the books have been much damaged.

FINSBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institute, Frederick Place, Goswell Road, for the purpose of celebrating the re-opening of the institution. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and for the most part consisted of the working classes. Shortly after seven o'clock, Dr. Bowkett, of Poplar, took the chair, and expressed the gratification he felt, that after the lapse of a considerable time the friends of educational and social improvement had come forward for the purpose of founding an institution which, devoid of sectarian character, would prove the instrument for disseminating knowledge among the great masses of the people who earned their bread by the labour of their hands. The establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science was the best possible way to put down those enemies of mankind—ignorance and poverty. Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions approving of the object for which the institution was founded were passed unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR GOVERNESSES.—This new college (so named by royal permission), having been completed, will be opened for academical proceedings in the ensuing month. Its objects are to place female education upon a proper basis, and to grant diplomas and certificates of the qualifications to governesses to enable them to produce satisfactory evidence of their merits. This college has been established in connection with Governesses' Benevolent Institution, which, amongst other objects, is about to establish an asylum for aged and infirm governesses; the committee have already purchased land, and the building will be immediately commenced.

RAGGED EVENING SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the supporters of the Hopkins Street Ragged Evening Schools, Soho, established on the 24th of January last, was held at the British School-rooms, Little Chapel Street, to distribute rewards to the children, Captain Trotter in the chair, and who is the patron of the schools. There were 172 boys and girls present, the average number attending the schools each evening being about 80. At the conclusion of the tea the chairman addressed the children, expressing the satisfaction he felt at the favourable account he had received of their general good conduct. He then proceeded to distribute the prizes, which consisted of money, clothing, and books, nearly the whole of them being recipients. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the ceremony concluded.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, with the governors of the several royal hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate Street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Townsend Warner, M.A., assistant master of Harrow School, after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations, on the benefits of the royal hospitals, will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the first in Latin, by Edward Hagman; the second in English, by John Daniel Williams; the third in Greek, by Charles Edward Searle, and the fourth in French, by William Allan Russell. Seven poems will also be recited by the other senior scholars.

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS. — From Wednesday the county courts possess a new jurisdiction. By the act 10th and 11th Victoria, chap. 102. (bankruptcy and insolvency), in all districts beyond twenty miles from the Post Office in London, the county courts can entertain the petitions of insolvents under the two acts, 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 116., and 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 96., and determine applications under the Small Debts Act. The county courts will have to administer the act 1st and 2d Victoria, chap. 110., and decide all matters hitherto heard by the commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court, whose circulars are abolished from the 15th instant. It seems to be a question whether, in country cases, applications for bail will be heard in London, or by the county courts. The jurisdiction now added to the county courts will considerably increase the labours of the judges and other officers. There is no appeal to the court in London, but in cases of persons who have not resided six months in a place a petition can be filed in London, and the jurisdiction vested in it, or in such one of the county courts as the Insolvent Debtors Court shall determine.

LONDON SEWAGE.—The first meeting after the recess of the commissioners of sewers for the city of London, took place at Guildhall on Wednesday, and the propriety of applying to Parliament for more extensive powers to purify the city of many of its nuisances, was taken into consideration. This step originates with the commissioners, in consequence of Lord Morpeth's bill for the health of towns, which was introduced into Parliament last session.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday a quarterly general court of the governors of the above hospital was held in the board room of the institution, Thomas Aymot, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that during the past quarter 2474 out-patients had been relieved, and 489 in-patients received. The total number admitted and relieved since its foundation in 1719 have been near 340,000. Four of the wards, for want of funds, remain untenanted. The common seal of the corporation was affixed to a deed of gift from the trustees of a lithotropic fund, which has been some years in abeyance, but now transferred to the governors of this hospital, for the reception of which class of patients one or two of the present untenanted wards will be opened. The usual routine business having been transacted, thanks were voted to the chairman.

THE NEXT MAYORALTY.—At a Court of Aldermen, which was held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Sidney, seeing Mr. Alderman Wood in his place, begged to ask whether it was his intention, on Michelmas Day, to contest the return of Mr. Alderman Hooper, as the next in rotation to serve the office of lord mayor? Mr. Alderman Wood said the support he had received last year, and expected on the present occasion, would have encouraged him to do so, but the very precarious state of his wife's health forbade it. She was in a state that rendered it impossible that she could take her part in the honours and hospitalities of the Mansion House during the coming year, and he should therefore decline serving.

THE LATE DR. LYNCH.—On Wednesday the lord mayor, upon taking the chair at the Mansion House, said, "It gives me much pleasure to observe, from the public journals, that a subscription has been commenced for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Doctor Lynch, and I think I should not be doing my duty as chief magistrate of the city, were I not publicly to acknowledge the zeal and devotion displayed by that gentleman in his endeavours to promote the cause of sanatory improvement in the metropolis. It might be said that the service in which he fell was a public service, and I therefore consider that his widow and children are entitled to the commiseration of the public. I am anxious to aid so good a cause, not only individually, but in my public capacity, and shall be happy to forward any donations which I may be favoured with to the committee.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY. — Among the local acts passed in the late Parliament was one to effect considerable improvements in the city of London. It is entitled "An Act for widening and improving Cannon Street, and for making a new street from the west end of Cannon Street to Queen Street, and for widening and improving Queen Street, and for effecting other improvements in the city of London." There are 66 provisions in the act, with a long list of houses required to be pulled down for the intended alterations. The preamble recites that Cannon Street is one of the principal thoroughfares leading eastward to London Bridge, and that the said street is narrow and inconvenient, and further that it would be a great public accommodation if the same were widened and improved, and also if a new street were made from the west end of Cannon Street aforesaid to Queen Street, and also if Queen Street were widened and improved between Little St. Thomas Apostle and Upper Thames Street. It is also considered expedient that Ship Tavern Passage, leading from Gracechurch Street to Lime Street, should be widened and improved, and that it would be a great public convenience if Holborn Bridge and part of Field Lane were widened and improved. The improvements are to be made by the corporation according to a plan deposited at the office of the town clerk.

INTRAMURAL BURIAL. — On Wednesday evening a large meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on the subject of intramural burial, J. Bond Cabbell in the chair. Mr. G. Walker and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Several resolutions, condemnatory of the practice, were passed unanimously, and the government exhorted to suppress this great public nuisance.

THE COUNTRY.

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday week Philip Branscombe, a cashier, had taken within the last fortnight to drink, and his spirits had been very depressed. He appeared to have something on his mind, which he did not like to divulge. About noon on Wednesday, deceased was discovered suspended by a piece of rope fastened to a ladder, which was across the beam of the hayloft, his feet being about four feet from the ground. He was instantly cut down, but was then dead and cold. On the inquest Mr. Tanner stated that the deceased had been some years in his service; he was the senior cashier, and had the control of about 100*l*. per week. He (Mr. Tanner) left Plymouth on the 31st August, and the deceased knew that he was to return on Wednesday. Since his return he had investigated his books; there was nothing regularly entered since Sept. 2, and never saw them in such a confused and deranged state since deceased had had the control of them. He believed there was a deficiency of several pounds not accounted for by the deceased. The jury upon the inquest not being able to agree upon the verdict, were finally discharged, and in consequence a fresh jury will have to be impanelled.

BIRMINGHAM.—J. B. Davies, Esq., borough coroner, investigated the cause of the death of an agricultural labourer, named William Brown, who is said to have been murdered near the Crescent Bridge, in this town, on Saturday morning last. There are three persons in custody, and an active pursuit is being made by the police after a man named Badger, who is supposed to have been the principal offender in the case.

GUILFORD.—On the morning of Saturday last a murderous affray took plac at West Horsley, between a keeper and an assistant keeper in the employ o Mr. Currie, M.P., and a party of four or five poachers, in which the two keepers were stabbed and are now lying in a most dangerous state. Two men are in custody on suspicion, and a reward of 100*l*. has been offered for the apprehension of the other poachers.

ROCHDALE.—On Tuesday Mr. Dearden, coroner, held an inquest at Spotland on the body of William Woodhead, banksman, at a colliery in that neighbourhood, aged nearly fifty years. It appears deceased and his son, a collier, were at the Hare and Hounds Inn, on Friday evening, forward in liquor. On going home together they quarrelled and fought; the deceased had several ribs broken and other bruises inflicted by the son. He was removed home, and died the same night. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the son, who was committed for trial.

HAMPSHIRE.—An extraordinary case of somnambulism took place on the morning of Thursday last. A young man named Robinson precipitated himself from a window sixteen feet from the ground, falling into a narrow yard, six feet wide, bounded by a wall with a high iron palisade. The window which he forced out was fifteen inches in width, and was shivered to fragments on the flags below. With the exception of a few bruises, he sustained no injury of importance. He has no remembrance of the occurrence.

TODMORDEN.—On Saturday last, a child residing at a place called Fiddler's Well, got severely burnt by falling against the oven door. A neighbouring woman happening to go into the house, assured the mother that an old fortune teller, resident at Frield Hurst, near Todmorden, could cure the child instantly by *cabalistic* art, for, continued the woman, he can stop bleeding, kill witches and wizards, by means of ruling the planets. The mother of the child went to the fortune teller, and after she had paid him the usual fee, he told her she might go home for the child was completely cured. The woman returned, but found the child crying and much worse. On Sunday a surgeon was called to see it, and under his care the child is in a fair way of recovery. The planet ruler of Frield Hurst obtains an excellent living by his bad fortune telling, chiefly from young women.

WORCESTER.—The town council have resolved that the British Archæological Association be respectfully invited to hold their next annual congress at Worcester, and that the use of the guildhall be offered for that purpose. The motion was carried unanimously.

STAMFORD.—The last arch of the old town bridge is nearly demolished, and little except the piers in the water now remains of the ancient and picturesque, though dangerous, structure. The style of architecture of the old bridge will, for the most part, be introduced in the new one. The ugly building at the north-east side, by the entrance to the wharf road, will be pulled down, to make way for a more sightly erection.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Mr. Osbaldiston, coroner for Hertfordshire, held an inquest adjacent the Bushey station, to enquire into the death of Richard Lamburn. Henry Webb was first called. He said he and the deceased, on Saturday last, were engaged in carrying along the electric telegraph wires from post to post, about half a mile on the London side of the Bushey station. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the deceased crossed from the down line on to the up line, having a ladder on his shoulder, for the purpose of placing against one of the telegraph posts, to arrange the wires. At the time he so crossed, witness observed a train approaching. He heard the whistle sounded, and called to the deceased to get out of the way, but whether he heard or not he could not tell, as he continued to walk leisurely on the up line with his back to the approaching train, which immediately came upon him, and threw him and the ladder forty or fifty yards in advance of it. The train passed over the body without touching the deceased, and on witness's arrival at the spot where the body lay, he found the ladder smashed to pieces a short distance from it, and the deceased bleeding profusely from the nose, ears, and mouth. As soon as the train was stopped, a medical gentleman, who was a passenger, looked at deceased and pronounced him dead. Did not think that the engine-driver was to blame in the matter. It was impossible for the engine-driver to have avoided the accident. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CARLISLE.—William Rawson, a porter, on Friday evening went on his employer's business to the house of Mr. Robert Cowen, publican, of Newton, near Carlisle, who keeps a variety of wild animals, amongst which was a large black bear. Mr. Cowen had had the bear about seventeen months; it was secured to the stump of a tree by an iron chain four or five yards long. The deceased, in company with an old man named Gass, went to see the bear, but stood where he thought himself out of the animal's reach. He was there feeding it with bread crumbs from the palm of his hand, when the bear sprang at him, knocked him down, and dragged him within its area of ground. Notwithstanding the intrepid exertions of the poor old man and Mrs. Cowen, the bear commenced to worry the man, and eventually seized him in the neck below the left ear, and continued to draw the blood from the wound which it had made there. It was not until several men, one of whom had a pitchfork, and another a coal-rake, had beaten the brute that the unfortunate man was released. He was taken to the infirmary, but he died on Sunday morning. The bear has since been shot.

BRISTOL.—The body of a woman, named Eliza Collins, was accidentally discovered in the river, near the East Mill. It is supposed that she was intoxicated, for it was known that she had procured large quantities of liquor with some money her husband had saved, and of which she had possessed herself.

On Friday night last, whilst Mr. Drewery, of Priestcroft, who had been surveying the sinking of a new coal-pit, was being brought up the shaft in a basket, its progress was stayed by some projection in the workings, and the man who had charge of the engine neglecting to throw off the steam, the consequent raising power, acting against the resistance in the shaft, snapped the chain, and Mr. Drewery was, with box and chain, precipitated to the bottom. His right thigh was broken, and both his legs and feet sadly injured. Three men who were at the bottom escaped without injury, they being engaged at the sides of the shaft, and having no room to escape had the box fallen anywhere but in the centre.

BOLTON.—On Sunday morning one of the borough police, on passing through Manor Street, discovered that the house of Wm. Slater, a tin-plate worker, was on fire. On forcing the door open, he found the bed on fire, and Slater and his wife fast asleep. They were aroused, the wife with some difficulty, and the burning bed and clothes thrown into the street. They had gone to bed on Saturday night, both intoxicated, and having left a candle burning at the bedside, the clothes had taken fire.

LANCASHIRE.—Many of the mills in Lancashire are either closed or on short time. In Preston 18 mills are closed. In Bolton there are altogether 56 mills, of which 5, where 863 persons were employed, are closed; 9, employing 1604 persons, are running short time; and 10, employing 1783 hands, run only on an average, 8 hours per day; the remaining 32, employing 5151 persons, work full time, 11 hours per day. In Manchester 25 mills are stopped. In Warrington 6 are closed, and 1 only is running short time. In the neighbourhood of Chorley, where there are 10 mills, 6 are stopped. At Stockport 3 of the mills have commenced to work 3 days per week, and time in the others is in process of gradual reduction. At Rochdale short time has become general.

NEWCASTLE.—The Rev H. Haggard, the curate of St. John's, Newcastle, has committed suicide at Carlisle, by cutting his throat. Mr. Haggard had been most exemplary in his conduct, and was about to be married, but he was of a very nervous temperament, and his mind had become unsettled for some time.

EAST LOTHIAN.—Mrs. Fergusson, of Dirleton, has this season intimated to all the tenants on her estates, that they are at liberty to shoot over their farms. If the same course were taken by other proprietors in East Lothian and elsewhere, the game laws, as a public evil, would be much lessened, and an end be put to the heartburnings which on so many estates exist between the landlords and tenants.

WEYMOUTH.—The preparations for the construction of the breakwater are commenced in earnest, and in a fortnight it is believed that 500 "navvies" will be at work. It is said the contractors are under a heavy penalty (40,000*l*.) unless the railroad be completed by March next. A new town of Portland is to be constructed, situated on table land between Portland Harbour and the common headland.

CARNARVON.—On the 11th inst., during a heavy gale from the W.S.W., in Carnarvon Bay five persons met with a premature death. The schooner Vine, of Pwllhelli, in attempting to pass the bar into the Menai Straits, struck on the north bank, immediately capsized, filled, and sunk with all on board. The pilots belonging to the station at Llanddwyn went out in the life-boat to their rescue, but owing to the extreme darkness, and the schooner showing no light, they were unable to find out her position until daybreak on Sunday morning, when they having discovered her pulled out for the purpose of boarding. She was on her beam ends, with her mast imbedded in the sand. In the cabin the dead body of a woman passenger was found, and on the bank the body of a man was discovered. Both were immediately taken to Carnarvon, there being signs of life in the man. Four other men, the remainder of the crew, perished.

SOUTHAMPTON.—One of the persons employed by the Southampton postmaster to take the Isle of Wight mails from the steamer to the office has been suspended. He says he found a letter addressed to her Majesty, from Osborne, open on board the steamer. How the mail bag, the pouch in it, and the letter, all came open, the lad must, it is thought, know. Of the four letters reported to have been received in Scotland which had been opened and re-sealed nothing is known at present.

WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Hill, opposite the dockyard wall. The dockyard police, with fire engines, were promptly on the spot, but could not for some time render efficient assistance owing to the want of water. By joining seventeen lengths of hose of forty feet each, a supply from the dockyard main was obtained, which enabled them to confine the fire to the building in which it originated, although the whole of the contents and floorings were consumed.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Saturday last Thomas Tyers, while engaged in cutting hay, with a machine driven by a horse (being at the time slightly intoxicated) suffered his left hand to become entangled in the engine. The hand was immediately severed from the arm, which was also amputated in two other places. His cries brought to his assistance two men who were at work in the yard, and by whose aid he was rescued from the remorseless knife; but, before they could get to him, three fingers had been cut from his right hand in his attempts to extricate himself. His arm was amputated a fourth time at the hospital, the operation being performed just below the elbow.

LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday morning, a respectably-dressed young woman, about to proceed by the steamer to the Isle of Man, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and died ere medical skill could be rendered. She was leaning on a gentleman's arm, who was leading her towards the slip, when, without any previous intimation, she sank at his feet a corpse.

FIGHTING.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of George O'Brien. It appeared that on Tuesday last week he had been fighting with another boy, in Greenland Street; that both went down, and that deceased, who was afterwards attended by a surgeon from the Southern Dispensary, died from the effects of a blow on the abdomen, which had caused the rupture of some of the small vessels of the intestines, by which inflammation was set up, and death ensued on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by misfortune. The coroner, addressing the prisoner before his discharge, said he had a narrow escape from being tried for felony, and strongly recommended him not again to lift his hands against any one.

DORCHESTER.—A destructive fire broke out on Saturday last on the farm of Mr. Ashby, at Shellingford, near Dorchester, and in a very short time totally destroyed eleven ricks of wheat, barley, beans, &c. A good supply of water was obtained, together with plenty of assistance, and the farm-house and other build-

ings were saved. There is too much reason to fear that this fire was caused by the act of a vile incendiary.

SHIELDS.—J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday last week in Thrift Street, South Shields, on the body of John Nichol, a carpenter. While the deceased was sitting smoking his pipe upon a wall in Price Street on Friday, the 27th ult., he had fallen backwards over therefrom, and from the fracture of his ribs by falling caused his death on Sunday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DURHAM.—An inquest was held on the 2d inst., at Easington Lane, before R. F. Middleton, Esq., deputy coroner, on the body of John Calvert, a rolley driver. On the preceding Tuesday, whilst Calvert was driving his pony and a rolley waggon in the George Pit at Elemore Colliery, he was crushed by a piece of timber and a quantity of stones which fell from the roof of the pit upon him: he was dead when taken from under the mass. Verdict, "Accidental death."

On the 2d instant, about 20 hens belonging to Mr. J. R. Emmerson, were maliciously poisoned, and two of them have died. The remainder were saved by cutting open their crops, and administering four ounces of Epsom salts.

GUERNSEY.—An inquest was on Saturday last held by the Royal Court on the body of Thomas Whitehead, private of the 46th depot. He was found floating in the harbour of St. Peter Port, with his hands and legs crossed, but no marks of violence on his person; he had evidently lain down to sleep, most probably overcome by liquor, and had remained in that posture until overwhelmed by the rising tide. The court returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

KIRTON.—At Kirton Tunnel there is a kind of platform erected over the shaft, which is moved by men placed there for the purpose, to let the carriages pass over. One of the men, on Saturday last week, while engaged as usual, his foot slipped, and not being able to recover himself, he fell headlong down the shaft. A most piercing shriek of agony burst from his lips as he fell, and the next moment he was lying at the bottom almost dashed to pieces.

NORTON.—Last week three children were suffocated at Norton St. Phillips, by fire occurring in the cottage in which they had been left by their mother in the morning. The woman went from home early to go gleaning, and having no one to leave in charge of her children, for greater safety locked them in. In the course of the day the neighbours observed smoke issuing from the cottage, and immediately broke open the door, when the three children were found suffocated. By what means the fire originated has not been ascertained.

FLEETWOOD.—Her Majesty has signified her intention of passing through Fleetwood on Friday or Saturday. Captain Beechey, R.N., has been here on a mission from the Admiralty, making arrangements, and a warrant has been served on Gerrard, the pilot, to hold himself in readiness to pilot the royal yacht into port. Her Majesty will land on the covered wharf, from whence a covered platform will be laid to the terrace, and will proceed in one of the state carriages to the station. Fleetwood will no doubt be very full, if there is only time to allow the Liverpool yachts and steamers to arrive. Every convenience is intended to be offered the public, in order to allow them to see her most gracious Majesty.

CUCKFIELD.—A singular circumstance happened on Sunday morning to Mr. Bennett, lately a corn-dealer in Chatham, who was removing his goods from Chatham to Hayward's Heath, in two vans, and as they were passing over Chailey North Common, the driver of one of the vans laid his lighted pipe down among the goods, and in a very short time Mr. Bennett perceived flames issuing from the load. As there were only himself and the two drivers present, and no assistance arriving for twenty minutes, they found it impossible to extinguish the fire. The van was covered with tarpauling, and the wind blowing strong, the draught through only increased the force of the flames. It was with great difficulty that the horses were released from the vans; the men tried to overturn the van, but were not able to do it, or to save the furniture. The loss to Mr. Bennet was considerable, for independently of losing the best part of his furniture, he has also lost his books and papers, and both himself and wife were left without a change of dress.

BUCKINGHAM.—An inquest was held on the 1st inst. at Maid's Moreton, before J. W. Cowley, Esq., on the body of Frederick Woodward. From the evidence adduced it appeared the deceased was playing with another boy on a bank in the village, that the latter was kicking the bank with his back towards deceased, when he accidentally struck him with his heel on the left temple. The little fellow ran home, and said "Ted Sear has kicked me on the head, but he did not do it on purpose." He was put to bed, and after throwing himself about in the greatest agony became totally insensible, and died in about three hours afterwards. On Friday last week the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

PORTSMOUTH.—On Tuesday a meeting was held, and an address to Sir Harry Smith agreed to unanimously. Lord George Lennox read the address, which was one of congratulation and gratitude for past services, and anticipations of their renewal in the new sphere of action to which he had been called. Sir Harry acknowledged the compliment in an impressive speech.

BIRMINGHAM.—A fellow calling himself M. Halbert took apartments at Mrs. Anderson's, in New Street, in that town, a short time since. Having fairly installed himself he paid a visit to Mr. Perkins, a jeweller in Caroline Street, and after representing himself as the agent of a Hamburgh house, made selections of jewels to the value of 40*l.*; Mr. Perkins himself conveyed the jewels to his customer's apartments, and after a little chat Halbert begged the jeweller to make out a duplicate invoice, at the same time he deposited the jewels in a closet; after this he begged that Mr. Perkins would take a glass of wine with him, and he left the room in order to procure it; not returning within a reasonable time, the jeweller rang the bell and made inquiry after his host, the answer was that he had left the house some time. This gave rise to suspicions, which were soon discovered to be well grounded; the closet in which Halbert had deposited the jewels had also a door which opened from without the apartment in which they had been sitting; of this circumstance the swindler had taken advantage. After leaving the room he by this means possessed himself of the jewels, and quietly decamped. He has not since been heard of.

COTTENHAM.—Ever since the calamity, which occurred on Thursday se'nnight, Cottenham has been crowded with visitors. It is a fortunate circumstance that most of the cottages were insured, but the poor people have been deprived of all their little stock of valuables. In the meantime they are residing with their friends and neighbours. The fire was first discovered issuing from a cooper's shop. Soon after this, it communicated to the premises of a basket-maker, which were speedily consumed, including two barns at the back of the house filled with rods. There was a stiff breeze at the time, and the devouring element continued its course on both sides of the shop where the fire originated, communicating with a number of farm houses, and thence to the home stalls, which were stored with grain of all sorts. To give some idea of the extent of the fire the village of Cottenham is one mile in length, and the fire extended nearly one-third of that distance. The damage done amounts to between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*; but most of it is insured.

YARMOUTH.—In the nursery grounds of the Messrs. Youell may be seen a remarkable instance of the effect of miasma from stagnant drainage on vegetable life. Hanging over the portion of the old town moat which passes through their grounds is a row of sycamore trees, whose pendent foliage is blighted wherever it immediately overhangs the ditch. The leaves are literally parched, and present an appearance somewhat similar to the scorching effects of lightning.

GLOUCESTER.—On Tuesday an entertainment was given to Mr. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., by his friends and supporters, to celebrate his return for the western division of the county. Previous to the procession setting out to meet the hon. member, an elegant sword, manufactured by Mr. Lemm, army accoutrement maker, Northumberland Street, Strand, was presented to Mr. Balme. The following inscription records the circumstances and the services to commemorate which the testimonial was intended:—"This sword was presented (on the 14th of September, 1847) to J. Nettleton Balme, of Gloucester, gentleman, by T. Greenwood Clayton, Esq., of Bierby Hall, Yorkshire, and many other subscribers, both ladies and gentlemen, as a token of their admiration of Mr. Balme's spirited exertions and instrumentality in re-organising the almost disbanded Berkeley squadron of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, under the command of Captain the Honourable Grantley F. Berkeley, M.P., which had been most unconstitutionally coerced by the gallant captain's brother, the lord lieutenant of the county."

WHITEHAVEN.—The Queen steamer left this port for Belfast, with an immense cargo, and, in addition, had upwards of 1000 choice spirits on board, in the shape of Irish reapers, returning home from harvesting in various parts of this and the neighbouring counties. As early as four o'clock in the afternoon upwards of 800 had "booked" their passage, and possessed themselves of tickets, and up to the time of sailing fresh applicants hourly arrived in town.

ORKNEY.—From an estimate made by a farmer in the island of Sanday, who has kept a note of the loss of property by shipwrecks for the last twenty years, it appears that not less than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling has been sacrificed in shipwrecks during that period on that island alone.

EDINBURGH.—On Saturday week, while some of the mineral waggons were coming down from the Slamannan Railway to the Glasgow and Edinburgh, at a point near Linlithgow, the incline being nearly 1 in 40, by some accident the breaksman lost command of the trucks, and they ran hurriedly on to the other rails, where a number of children were amusing themselves, unconscious of the impending danger. The result was, that out of the children present, two were killed, and another seriously injured. The others escaped.

LEITH.—On Sunday night the front wall of a granary, situated in Lawrie Street, Leith, suddenly fell into the street, throwing out about 200 tons weight of grain. The building was three stories in height, and the floors, we understand, were laden with grain to the depth of about seven feet each, which overloading caused the unfortunate occurrence.

GLASGOW.—A female engaged in a public work at Anderston having been discharged from her employment on account of some misconduct, resolved upon destroying herself. The poor creature had set her mind upon death by poison, but in order to effect this, she found it necessary to have recourse to the pawnbroker, and she actually pledged a portion of her clothes for threepence, with which she purchased first one pennyworth of laudanum, which she drank, then a second, and these doses not proving immediately effectual, the last penny was expended on the drug in order to accelerate her death.

A smack was brought into port on Monday full of water, and with no one on board. When she left Glasgow there were on board John Main and his two sons, all of whom must have perished.

On Saturday last the wife of a respectable tradesman, of the name of Jamieson, residing in Duke Street, was awakened by what she supposed the noise of some one in the apartment where she slept. Jamieson struck a light, and caught a glimpse of a man jumping from the window. Jamieson instantly pursued, and, before he had time to get to the street, collared the thief, who struck his captor a violent blow on the face with some instrument, and at the moment a man and two women came up, and attempted to rescue the man. Jamieson, however, still kept a determined hold of his prisoner, till a couple of watchmen arrived and apprehended the whole four. The thief seen in the house is well known to the police as an old offender.

PERTH.—At a meeting of the Perth town council, Bailie Barlas stated that heavy fees were exacted by the Duke of Atholl from every one who visited the Dunkeld grounds, and that the whole of these fees went into the duke's pocket. "These fees," adds the "Advertiser," are as follow: One person, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two persons, 3*s.*; and a shilling a head for any greater number.

PEEBLES.—The contractor or builder of the hustings at the late election is to be criminally tried for his imperfect carpentry. In the calendar of the ensuing Jedburgh assize appears the name of "Alexander Dickson, for culpable neglect of duty in constructing the hustings."

INVERNESS.—Her Majesty has liberally commanded a sum of tenpounds to be given to John Maclean, the venerable chronicler of Inverness, now one hundred years and eight months old. Poor old John received the joyful intelligence in a note containing the cheque, with an expression of her Majesty's regret on hearing that John's circumstances, at his very advanced age, were such as to require assistance.

ABERDEEN.—A subscription has been set on foot in aid of which the public are invited to come forward, and to support their claim to a pathway on the south side of the River Don. Lord James Hay has issued an interdict, prohibiting the public from using this pathway, which he claims as private property.

TROON RAILWAY, N.B.—A person named Teale, station keeper at the Gatehead station, near to Kilmarnock, on the Troon line, had been discharged from his situation. On Friday last the poor man, in a fit of melancholy, waited the approach of the up-train, and having been told that it was past, he then proceeded along the line until he met the down train, and threw himself across the rails. The driver observed him a considerable time before the carriages came up, and sounded his whistle and put on the drag, but the wretched man kept his position, and the whole line of carriages passed over him before the driver could stop the train. The unfortunate man lingered in agony until Saturday, when he expired.

BRIDGETON, N.B.—On Thursday last week, Richard Welsh, employed in the rebuilding of the factory at Bridgeton, which was lately destroyed by fire, fell from a scaffolding four stories high, and was precipitated to the ground. He stated that when he found himself falling he performed a summerset in the air during his descent, which enabled him to alight in a sitting posture.

BURNTISLAND.—On Sunday afternoon a little boy was amusing himself at the turn-table at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, and having succeeded in putting it in motion he put his foot down to check it, but the impetus which it had received twisted his foot round, crushing it very severely, and broke his leg a little above the ankle.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—At the head police-office, William Reddy was charged with swindling. Mr. Latouche, of the bank in Castle Street, stated that the prisoner had called at the bank and said that he had been supercargo of the American ship Victor, which arrived in Dublin last May with a cargo of Indian corn and meal for the relief of the poor; that he had been robbed of a portmanteau containing 180*l.* and all his clothes, and was now in a state of great distress, and had not had anything for two days. Mr. Latouche gave him 5*s.* to help him out of immediate want, but on inquiry it was found that his story was utterly devoid of truth. The prisoner was remanded.

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.—On Thursday last week, a sale by auction took place at the residence of the late Mr. O'Connell, of a variety of articles of household furniture; and curiosity with many, and a personal feeling on the part of others, attracted numbers to Merrion Square. The rooms were crowded during the course of the day, and every part of the spacious residence examined; but of the late occupant there was little or nothing in the property sold to suggest a memento. The furniture was solid but plain, and neither books nor pictures were put under the hammer. In the hall there were large trunks, directed for Derrynane Abbey, marked, "Law Books," and vacant spaces on the walls showed where pictures had formerly been; but the articles actually sold were of too every day a nature to excite peculiar attention. They were not suggestive of the deceased, as the contents of a study would have been. The auctioneer opened the sale in the kitchen, and the first article put up was a gridiron, which sold for 3*s.* 6*d.* The broker who bought it valued it at a shilling, but said he held an order to secure it at any reasonable price, as a "relic." It was supposed that the sale would not be concluded before Saturday evening.

LONGFORD.—A meeting took place on Thursday last week at Longford, between Mr. Jessop, high sheriff of the county, and Mr. Boynton, cornet in the Inniskillen Dragoons, in consequence of a misunderstanding at a ball the previous evening. Mr. Jessop having, in the course of the evening, addressed himself to Mr. Boynton in terms expressive of his opinion that the latter gentleman had been too marked in his attentions to Mrs. Jessop, high words ensued. The consequence was a demand for satisfaction on the part of Mr. Boynton. The conclusion of the affair was an exchange of shots, by one of which Mr. Boynton was hit in the left shoulder, while the other passed through the hat of Mr. Jessop. Mr. Boynton's wound is not likely to involve any serious consequences.

LIMERICK.—Some time since a gentleman named Walsh, residing near Limerick, in Clare county, was attacked, and an attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, was made on his life. On last Thursday morning his son was riding to school in Limerick, when an unmanly scoundrel assailed him, threatened his life, and cursed the ruffians who had suffered his father to escape. The little fellow rode off to the next police station, brought the police on the track of his assailant, and succeeded in having him arrested and lodged in jail.

There has been a rescue of cattle seized at Dingle for the Poor and Temporary Relief Rates; 26 cows which had been taken were driven away from the bailiffs. "What is strange," says the "Limerick Chronicle," "is, that the rescue was led by the shopkeepers of the town." If this be so, they ought to be made an example of.

NENAGH.—The guardians of Nenagh Union, who seem to have an especially keen scent for a job, have elected six relieving officers, five of whom stood to some guardian in the relation of son, brother, or nephew. After this job was done, the five disinterested guardians resigned.

LIMERICK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.—Last week an accident occurred on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, by which the patent metal bridge at Ballysimon sustained much damage, though no life was lost. As the Glengall engine was returning to the city with 12 unladen waggons, the axle of the second broke, when it got off the train. The engine was travelling at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and on reaching Ballysimon Bridge the other waggons tumbled off, when the entire went smash through the bridge, tearing away five of the diagonal bracings, and three vertical bolts, notwithstanding which the structure never lost its vertical position.

IRISH IMPROVIDENCE.—The "Galway Mercury" says, the infatuation that has come over the Claddagh people cannot be accounted for on any reasonable principle. A fortnight ago they appeared prepared to proceed on the herring fishery, and yet in the middle of September—an unprecedented circumstance in Galway—not a boat has put to sea. There must be no sympathy felt for such persons, and if distress and destitution come upon them, they will have themselves alone to blame. Some excuse or other is sure to be put forward; one day it blows too fresh, another is too calm for the take of fish. These men will call upon the inhabitants during the coming season for assistance, but who will be anxious to relieve those who, having the means, want the disposition to assist themselves?

MOUNT BELLEW.—A man named Patrick Costello, a driver in the employment of Mr. James Cuffe, of Esker, was returning on Tuesday week from the petty sessions, of which he had a number of persons summoned for trespass, &c., that day, he was waylaid by a party of men, who literally smashed his head to atoms. An inquest was held by Mr. W. Kenny, coroner; the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against persons unknown." Through the activity of the police four men have been arrested on suspicion of having committed this atrocious act. They have been committed to prison. This barbarous murder seems to have been perpetrated by striking their wretched victim with stones.

FERMANAGH.—On Thursday last week, a servant man of Captain Archdall's was killed by a dreadful kick of a horse, which he received at the regatta.

MORRICE TOWN.—On Thursday, John Moore, a quarryman, was killed in blasting rocks on the above-named works. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The loss of life at these works is immense. Scarcely a week passes but there is an inquest.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Her Majesty's 16-gun sloop Pilot, Commander Geo. K. Wilson, arrived at Plymouth on the 13th inst.; left Simon's Bay on the 20th of July. At the Cape of Good Hope nothing of importance had transpired subsequent to the repulse of the English forces by the Caffres, on the 15th of June, when Lieut. Russell was killed. The governor, Sir Henry Pottinger, was on the frontier. It was reported that the Boers, near Port Natal, were preparing to rise against the colonial government. During her four years' absence the Pilot has been principally at Aden, the Persian Gulf, and other parts of the East Indies. She has lost by death one lieutenant, one midshipman, a mate, and one other officer. Her crew are perfectly healthy, and in all probability she will be paid off at Plymouth.

It is clear that the repulse of the British forces at Burn's Hill had inspired the Kaffirs with fresh confidence. According to the "Zuid Afrikaan," Pato, who was actually on his way to surrender himself to the English, when he heard of "Sandilla's victory" halted on his journey, intending to postpone his submission, and await the course of events. It was also understood that, finding the Kaffirs had been so successful, Panda, the Zooloo chief, was preparing to invade the Natal settlement; and there was reason to apprehend, from what had transpired, that hostilities were being organised in various other quarters. In fact, the prospect of affairs was so discouraging that the 90th regiment, which was preparing to leave for England, had been dispatched to the frontier, and orders were issued to detain all troops on the voyage from India, who were to be held in readiness to proceed to Kaffirland.

AUSTRALIA.—The rate of wages paid in April last was—Blacksmiths, 30*s.* to 35*s.* weekly; carpenters, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per day: masons, 6*s.* to 7*s.* per day; bricklayers, 6*s.* 6*d.* per day; labourers, 15*s.* to 25*s.* per week. Most of the trades, it is said, can find good employment at the prices fixed.

CANADA.—The Halifax railroad, what between the agitation of this question and the post office dispute between the United States and British governments, seems in a fair way of accomplishment. It will be costly, and require help from home; but it will conduce to settlement on the line of road, and cause a vibration of intercourse and prosperity between the extreme points of the vast country, of unbounded resources, lying between Halifax in the east and Sandwich and Goderich in the far west of Canada, from which the best results may be expected. The mineral wealth of the country is in a fair way of development. The legislature has aided the liberal concessions of the government by granting acts of incorporation to mining companies, and the shores of Lake Huron and Superior are now sprinkled with working miners in full employment. Some of the copper veins have run into silver at a certain distance beneath the surface, and a gold mine has been discovered on the seigniory of M. De Lery, 40 miles distant only from Quebec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The news which arrive in Paris daily from Madrid have thrown the Château of St. Cloud and the Hotel of the Rue de Courcelles into the greatest excitement; family councils and cabinet councils succeed each other with scarcely an interruption. The principal leaders of the party of Christina and the Montpensiers have been called to these meetings, and courier after courier has been sent to Madrid with despatches for Narvaez and the Duke of Glucksberg. On Saturday Queen Christina had a long conference with Louis Philippe, at which several Spaniards of their party were present, among whom was Gonzales Bravo, to whom Narvaez had promised the Paris embassy on his departure. The Duke de Broglie went with M. Guizot to St. Cloud, where a cabinet council was held before the departure of Queen Christina. The Duke de Broglie, on returning from St. Cloud, had a long interview with Lord Normanby at the British embassy.

The journals of Saturday afternoon and Sunday state that a serious accident had occurred to the Duke de Nemours, while hunting at Compiegne. It was said that the gun of one of the sportsmen who were near him being ill-directed, a portion of the charge wounded the duke. The physician of the duke, M. Pasquier, jun., was reported to have found ten grains of shot lodged in the region of the left temple; but the duke felt such slight effects from the wound, that he was out the next morning as usual on horseback.

Marshal Sebastiani still remains at his hotel in the Rue de Fauburg St. Honoré, and is as well in health as his great age and the late distressing events in his family will permit. The Conseil de Famille has, it is said, nominated him guardian of the children of his late daughter, the Duchess de Praslin. After visiting the apartments in which she was murdered, the marshal decided that they shall be left in the same state as they were in after the crime, and that the doors and windows shall be walled up.

The Madrid mails of the 9th have arrived, but their contents have little to interest. The Duke de Frias had not yet arrived, but was expected that evening. The vacant places in the cabinet had not yet been filled. M. Pacheco was reported to have been nominated to the embassy at Rome, with a salary of 15,000 piastres. The Moderado party affirms that a difference prevails in the cabinet on the questions of admitting to the army some of the officers included in the late amnesty, on the organisation of a national guard, and on the convocation of the Cortes.

PORTUGAL.—The Iberia steam-ship, Captain Bowen, arrived from the Peninsula on Wednesday morning; she left Lisbon on the 9th; all was tolerably quiet in Oporto. Costa Cabral, however, was actively engaged. He calls himself the centre of the Chartist party, and consequently against the ministers, whom he was endeavouring to supplant. Count Bomfim and his sons had endeavoured to escape from Angola; they were, however, taken prisoners by her Majesty's ship Flying Fish, and taken to Soander. The fleet was to sail on the 11th.

GERMANY.—On the 5th inst., the mail bag coming from Holland was stopped near Rus by three men. While one of them held the bridle, the two others endeavoured to make themselves masters of the bag. The postilion had the presence of mind to hold it fast with his feet, and then addressing the man who held the bridle, that he might without fear loose his hold of the bridle, as the horse was too much fatigued to go on, he gave the horse a sharp cut with the whip and gallopped off. This enabled him to escape from his assailants, and save the letter bag. The postilion believes that his efforts to clear himself of his assailants upset the man who wished to seize the bag, and that the wheels of the mail-cart passed over his body. This circumstance may perhaps lead to the discovery of the guilty parties.

NAPLES.—Lately suicides have increased in a frightful manner among the Swiss troops. In the single night of Saturday three Swiss sentinels, placed in the vicinity of the Bourbon Museum, committed suicide in the space of a quarter of an hour, by discharging their muskets in their mouths. From the investigations which were made into the matter, there is every reason to believe that the three soldiers had agreed to deprive themselves of life at the same time. This year five other Swiss soldiers were condemned to be shot, and all underwent execution with *sang-froid*, and even expressing their pleasure to die. Others have committed acts of insubordination expressly to incur the capital penalty; but this being known, they were condemned to the galleys for life. They complained bitterly of this, and said that they had failed in their object. The disgust of life which seems to exist among the Swiss troops of our garrison is attributed to the animadversion to which they are subjected by the people of Naples, which has taken hatred against all foreigners, and especially the Austrians, under which denomination it comprises all Germans without any exception.

TUSCANY.—On the 5th instant a grand demonstration was made at Florence to celebrate the formation of the National Guard. The people assembled before the windows of the Grand Duke to thank him for the grant, and bands of musicians traversed the city, which was illuminated at night. The enthusiasm was general. A monster feast was to take place on the 8th at Leghorn, where a grand banquet was to be given in commemoration of the decree of the National Guard. The ladies were on that occasion to wear the national colours.

CORSICA.—A dreadful example of vengeance has just been given at Aulleria, in Corsica. A poor but beautiful girl, named Lilla Fanfranchi, had been seduced by Pietro Desanti, the son of a rich proprietor. Lilla was constantly calling on her lover to perform his promise of marriage, when she suddenly heard that he was about to be united to a rich heiress in the neighbourhood. She swore that she would have revenge, and loading a fowling-piece with three balls, she lay wait for her betrayer near his residence. When he appeared she fired at him, and shot him dead. She then fled to the mountains, and has hitherto escaped from the agents of the public authority.

HUNGARY.—The city of Pesth has just contracted a loan with the house of MM. Rothschild, of Vienna, to the amount of two millions of florins (5,200,000f.), which sum is to be exclusively expended in the creation of schools, and other establishments of public instruction.

TURKEY.—The Porte has renewed its representations to Lord Cowley respecting the conduct of the English consul at Prevesa in the affair of Theodore Grivas, and stated that Hafiz Pacha of Janina, notwithstanding the positive instructions which he had received from this court, had not ventured to assert his power over the consul of so friendly an ally as England, but that Grivas had taken advantage of this relation, and already numbered 300 or 400 followers, and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity for carrying his plans into execution. In consequence of these representations Lord Cowley has sent despatches to Janina and Prevesa, in order, as he says, to put a stop to the mischief caused by the English consul at that place, but, in all probability, these despatches will arrive at a time when Grivas will no longer stand in need of British protection, he having been severely wounded in a late action.

Bederhan Bey and Chan-Mahomed, as well as the two brothers of the latter, have been brought in chains to Wan, from which place they are expected here shortly, in order that they may be carried to Constantinople, and according to the treament which these ringleaders of the insurrection in Kurdistan have already received, it is probable no very enviable fate awaits them.

The "Augsburgh Gazette" of the 9th inst. announces that the cholera had advanced from Kari to Tschilter and to Olti, 18 leagues from Erzeroum. It was feared that this scourge would reach Taganrog, in consequence of the frequent communication between the latter port and Erzeroum.

GREECE.—Coletti has lately again applied to Sir E. Lyons, and made a representation of the conduct of the English consul at Prevesa, who openly supported the plans of Theodore Grivas. Sir Edmund replied that M. Coletti saw the main danger where none was in fact to be apprehended. The true and sole danger lay in the system adopted by the Greek government—this must be altered, or it would not hold on long.

PERSIA.—A military insurrection has broken out amongst the troops encamped round Teheran, and the authorities, to calm them, submitted to all their demands, one of which related to the payment of the balance due to them for a long time. The demand of the troops being thus granted order was restored, but it is doubtful whether the bad example shown on this occasion may not cause other serious difficulties. M. Gros, surgeon of the French war steamer Cuvier, has fallen a victim to a murder. Proceeding to embark at Tophtane, he received several stabs from the knives of the husband and parents of a young Greek woman, with whom he appears to have had a *liaison*. One of the assassins and the woman in question are in custody.

MOROCCO.—The announcement of the capture of the city of Taza by Abd-el-Kader, has been fully confirmed by the advices received from Algiers to the 5th inst. It appears that Abd-el-Kader, at the head of 8000 men, presented himself before the gates of the city, which were opened to him without the slightest resistance. Taza is only three days march from Fez, the road to which city the emir immediately took. It was feared that the prestige of this success, and the religious character attributed to the emir would attract around him the population of Morocco to such a degree as to render all resistance on the part of the Emperor Abderrahman ineffectual.

UNITED STATES.—The steam-ship Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The news brought by these vessels is from New York to Aug. 31; New Orleans, Aug. 23; Vera Cruz, Tampico, Aug. 17. There is still nothing decisive from Mexico. The latest intelligence from Puebla is contained in unofficial accounts to the 6th of August. In these it is positively asserted that General Scott's advance, under General Twiggs, was positively to take up the line of march for the capital next day. All the reinforcements under Generals Cadwallader, Pillow, and Pearce had joined General Scott, and would swell his numbers to 14,000 or 15,000 men. From this about one-third would have to be deducted for the necessary garrisons and for the sick and disabled; so that the effective force would not exceed 10,000 men.

There was no reliable news from Mexico. The landing of Paredes at Vera Cruz, however, had given rise to much speculation in the United States. It appears that he landed immediately on the arrival of the steamer, under the assumed name of Col. Morgan, and that letters from the American consul at Havana were only received by the American authorities at Vera Cruz two hours after he had gone ashore. Paredes on landing went to the house of a friend, where he changed his disguise, was furnished with money and horses, and set out direct for the capital. General Taylor had, up to the latest dates, made no movement in the direction of Potosi, and the expectation that he would appears to have been given up.

CALIFORNIA.—Accounts to the 18th of June had been received by the arrival of General Kearney at St. Louis, accompanied by Colonel Fremont and fifty-five discharged Mormon volunteers. In California affairs were quiet. Col. Fremont was under arrest. General Kearney made the expedition in sixty-five days by the South Pass. He had many obstacles to encounter, the snow on the mountains being very deep. The Indians were quiet, showing no hostility whatever. All the emigrant trains were getting on finely. Late accounts from Yucatan state that a plot for the slaughter of the inhabitants had been discovered, but not before a number of inhabitants had been massacred in several villages. All white and mulatto men, with the women and children, were murdered at Tepic. Party difficulties had been set aside, and the Yucatecoes were uniting to resist the insurgents.

The latest advices from Yucatan speak of a plot among the Indians to massacre all the white and coloured inhabitants. At Topick all the white and coloured men, women, and children are said to have been murdered; and a considerable number in some other villages. Party differences had, for the time, given way to union for the common defence. The governor of Honduras (the central American state of that name) had issued a proclamation, calling upon the republic to aid Mexico, and two Guatemala generals had promulgated similar appeals.

LOLA MONTES' HERALDIC HONOURS.—A letter from Munich, dated Aug. 27., states that the following royal ordonnance has just been published:—"We, Lewis King of Bavaria, &c., hereby notify and make known that we have resolved to raise to the dignity of Countess of Landsfeld Maria Von Parris and Montez, of noble Spanish descent. Whilst we impart to her, by our royal power, the dignity of a countess of our kingdom, with all the honours, rights, and prerogatives connected with it, it is our desire, also, that she make use of the following escutcheon—a German four-quartered shield. In the first field red, an upright white sword (aufrecht stehendes blankes schwert) with golden handle; in the third, likewise blue, a silver dolphin; and in the fourth, white, a pale red rose. The shield will be surmounted by a countess's crown."

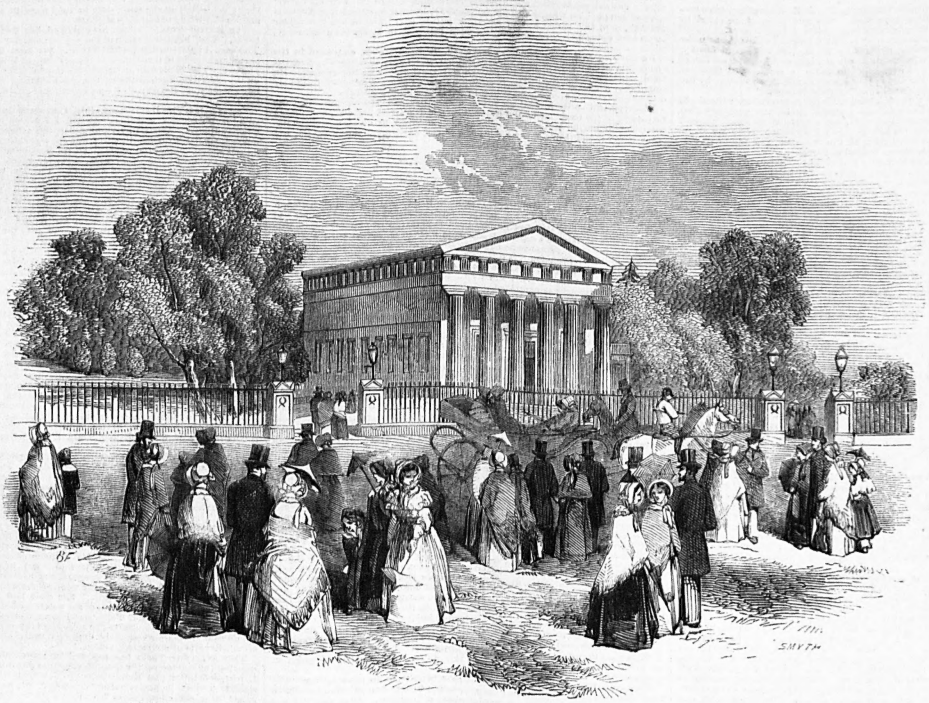
HARROGATE.

Amongst the various English watering places to which the world of fashion delights to resort in the summer and autumn, there is not one that has maintained its popularity undiminished so long and steadily as the town of Harrogate, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The peculiar virtues of its mineral waters drew attention to the locality somewhere about a century and a half ago, when the spot on which the town stands was merely a dreary heath, over which four houses and cottages were thinly scattered. Not long subsequently it assumed the aspect of a thriving village; and now, after enduring all the vicissitudes springing from the caprices of fashion and the creation of other watering places, it wears the appearance of a stately town filled with handsome dwellings, elegant shops, commodious hotels, and boarding houses, and occupied by a population of upwards of four thousand inhabitants. Besides the attractions of the chalybeate spring, Harrogate has claims to attention on the score of its salubrious air, beautiful surrounding scenery, and excellent accommodation for visitors. Harrogate is divided into two towns, the upper and lower, which communicate with each other by means of two carriage roads and three footpaths. The mineral waters are drunk in Low Harrogate only (the abode of the sulphur springs and saline wells), where the elegant buildings of which we are this day enabled to give three representations, are to be found. Of these buildings the most extensive is the MONTPELIER BATHS, situated in the pleasure grounds of the Crown Hotel, and erected in 1834 by the late Mr. Thackeray. But the PUMP ROOM, nearly one hundred feet long by thirty-three broad, lighted by fifteen large windows ornamented with stained glass, is the great centre of attraction. It is provided with a great variety of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and a circulating library of upwards of two thousand volumes, for the gratuitous use of subscribers; and in the proper season it is devoted to balls, concerts, and other entertainments. The concerts are usually under the management of Mr. Julian Adams, the highly accomplished pianist, of whom we had the pleasure to make honourable mention when speaking of the patent harmonium; and it is no slight proof of the tact and liberality with which he caters for the visitors of Harrogate, that he is enabled to assemble the greater portion of the distinguished artistes who have previously delighted all London. Grisi, Alboni, Rovere, Tamburini, Mario, and Corbari, Lindsey, Sloper, and Hatton, have all, we observe, been lately performing at Harrogate.

Harrogate has its local newspapers as well as Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and other places of autumnal resort. The "Herald" and the "Advertiser" are the names of the two journals; but the latter, though longer established than the "Herald," will not bear a comparison with it in the character of its contents and the manner in which it is edited.

Harrogate is conveniently situated in the centre of a cluster of interesting places, all of which (comprised within a circle of twenty miles) may be reached without difficulty. Masham, Shipton, Leeds, and York comprise the principal places in the outer circle, and within a circle of ten miles are Knaresborough, Wetherby, Lancaster, Thirsk, Ripon, Ripley, and Pateley Bridge.

One word as to the curative efforts of the waters. The sulphur water is highly beneficial in almost all diseases arising from plethora, or an overloaded state of the system; in cases of an apoplectic tendency, such as giddiness, headache, drowsiness, &c.; in obstructions or imperfect action of the bowels; in hysteria and other complaints to which females are subject. The chalybeate water is of immense service in all cases of debility, from whatever cause arising, whether irregular habits of life, or continued mental depression, excessive study, or long residence in an unfriendly climate. Likewise in all the forms of nervous, hysteric, hypochondriacal disease; in tic doloroux, scrofula, and consumption. The saline chalybeate, which differs from the pure chalybeate in its action on the bowels, is of great importance in chlorotic, gouty, and nervous diseases, and in derangements of the biliary system; and the saline water may be advantageously taken for the remedy of diseases in the intestine and other abdominal viscera.



ROYAL PROMENADE AND CHELTENHAM PUMP ROOM, LIBRARY, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS, LOW HARROGATE.

A CENTENARIAN.—There is at present resident in Tradeston a man of the name of Colquhoun, who, although he has attained the patriarchal age of one hundred years and six months, is still able to walk about, and seems to be in possession of all his faculties nearly unimpaired. About twelve years ago, he took to himself a second spouse, a stout hale widow, then about fifty-five years of age, with whom he has lived for the last twelve years, who presented him with the "child of his old age" about a year after their marriage, but which is since dead. His younger and better half feeling, like old Colquhoun, the infirmities of age creeping fast upon her at sixty-seven, as he does only now when at one hundred, has gone home to her friends in the Highlands, where she was brought up.

FLINT IN VEGETABLES.—It is curious, and hitherto inexplicable, that flint, which is one of the most intractable of all substances with which the chemist has to deal, makes its way by some means or another into the tenderest plants, and it becomes visible and tangible upon the surface of some plants. Two pieces of common cane, when struck together, will produce flashes of fire like two flints. The reason is, that there is abundance of flint upon the surface of cane. Many beautiful specimens are brought from abroad of fossil wood, where the whole substance of the wood has been replaced by flint, leaving the form just what it was so that the granulation, the knots, the fibres, are all the same in appearance as they were in the tree; but the whole is no longer wood, but flint, capable of the highest polish. No one can conceive how this happens; we only know that it is so, and that it serves an important purpose in vegetable economy.

THE HARLOW CARR HOTEL AND SULPHUREOUS ALKALINE SPRINGS AND BATHS.

NEWSPAPER

AN AMERICAN INDIAN WAR.—The unhappy war with Mexico is not the only bitter fruit that the United States are likely to gather from the evil tree of Texas annexation. The following article from the "Houston Telegraph" makes it not improbable that an Indian war will also have to be provided for:—

"We learn that the recent difficulties with the Commanches and other Indian tribes have originated from a misunderstanding on their part of the terms of the compact or treaty concluded between the chiefs of the Commanches and their associate tribes, and Messrs. Lewis and Butler, the United States commissioners. It appears that these commissioners in the treaty designated a line of demarcation between the hunting grounds of the Indians and the lands of the white settlements. The Indians believe that they are entitled to hold the country north of this line, upon the same conditions that the Cherokees and other tribes hold their respective reservations. They say that this treaty was ratified by their Great Father when they visited Washington, and that he has promised that their hunting grounds shall not be occupied by the Whites without their consent.

"But the Indians have never been acknowledged by our legislators as landholders, and all the country they claim is subject to location under the present laws of the state. Our frontier settlers will continue to make surveys within the Indian territory, notwithstanding their threats of resistance; and it can hardly be expected that the Indians will look on and see their best hunting grounds invaded by the settlers without making an effort to resist them. There seems to be no alternative left to our government but to restrain the enraged savages from wreaking their vengeance upon our settlers, by keeping a powerful military force constantly on the borders of the Indian territory. The savages, thus finding us always in readiness to chastise them for any outrage, will be compelled to retire peaceably from their hunting grounds, as our settlers encroach upon them.

"The report that we published a week or two since, that four surveyors had been killed or captured by the Indians, near the San Saba, appears to be fully confirmed, as they had not at the last accounts reached the settlements, nor has any intelligence been received respecting them. The Wacoes and Wichitas almost invariably murder male captives as soon as they fall into their hands, and there is scarcely a probability that the surveyors have been spared if a war party of either of these tribes captured them.

"The 'Democrat' mentions that a party of Mexican traders, who lately visited Bexar, reported that a party of hostile Indians had lately been discovered on the Rio Frio, and had attacked Captain Lewis and a comrade who were conveying an express from Colonel Hayes to General Taylor. It is said that Captain Lewis killed three of the Indians, and made his escape with his companion to Lareno. It was reported at Bexar that these Indians resembled the Lipans. The Commanches and Lipans, however, differ so little in appearance, that the war parties of either tribes could not readily be distinguished."

And the probable Indian war is not the only trouble that may grow out of the concern. The state of Texas disputes the right of the United States to make any disposition of the land claimed by the Commanches. The upshot will be, that the government of the United States will have to provide other lands for the Commanches, besides incurring an enormous outlay for costs of removal, annuities, &c.

THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM, LOW HARROGATE.

THE CITY OF OREGON.

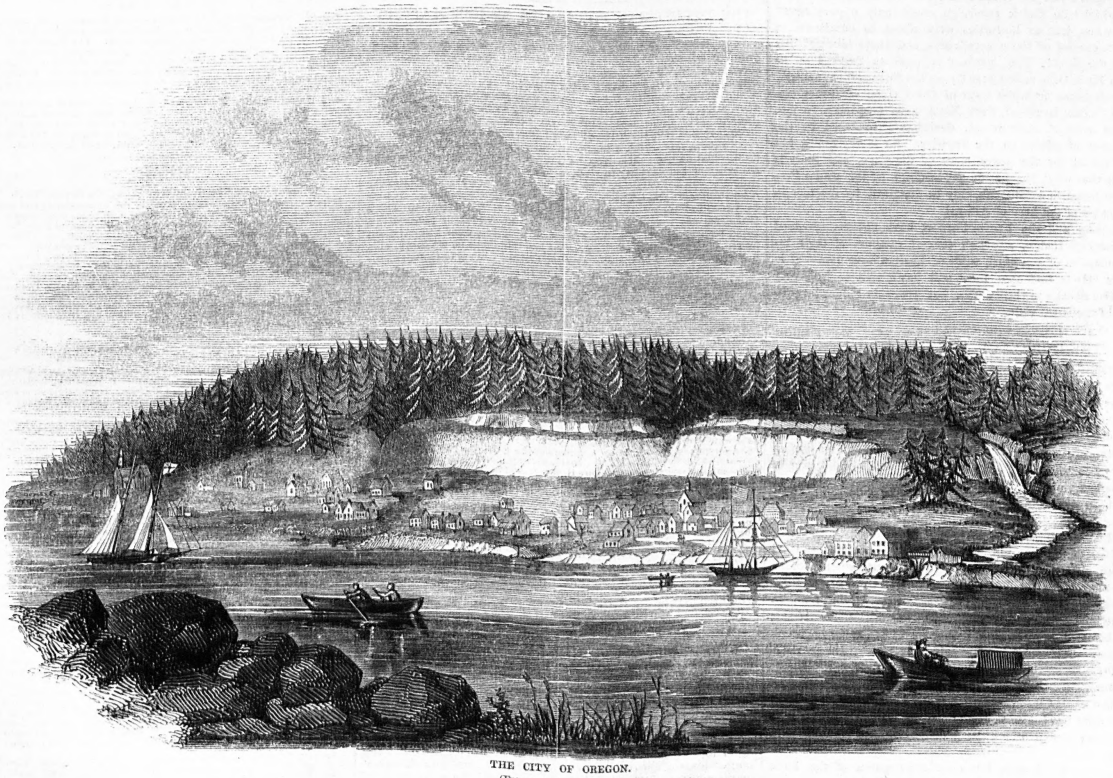
Although more than a twelvemonth has elapsed since the final settlement of the long pending Oregon dispute between England and the United States, we apprehend that sufficiency of interest still prevails regarding the territory to render an account of the city of Oregon acceptable to the bulk of our readers. We have, therefore, gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of presenting a drawing, made upon the spot, of the small but rising town, and will endeavour to convey as fair a notion of its internal importance as a file of newspapers of February and March, 1846, now before us will allow.

At the date of these newspapers the inhabitants of Oregon entertained a lively idea that they would, sooner or later, come under the jurisdiction of the United States. They therefore formed, for purposes of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among themselves, a series of organic laws, based upon the principles which govern the great republic. The laws recognise perfect religious and civil liberty, trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; enact that schools shall be established for the general education of the people; that the utmost good faith shall be observed towards the Indians; and that slavery and involuntary servitude shall only be countenanced as a punishment of crime. A house of representatives is established by the code of laws, and its majesty is declared the fundamental principle of government. The house appoints a governor, who holds his office for two years, and supreme and other courts of law for the exercise of the judicial power. All free male descendants of *white* men, inhabitants of the territory, may under this constitution vote at elections and be eligible to offices; and any settler who may reside in Oregon for six months shall become entitled to a citizen's privileges.

In subsequent acts for giving effect to the details of the foregoing, we observe that the American practice of treating negroes, mulattoes, and Indians as a people out of the social pale is adopted; none of these classes being admitted in courts of law as witnesses against a white man. The currency laws are founded upon a good basis, and the importation or manufacture of ardent spirits is prohibited by an act which imposes fines for transgressing its provisions.

The shipping arrivals at and departures for Oregon, or rather from Baker's Bay, Columbia river, whereon the city is built, were, in 1846, about three in every two months. With the exception of one or two American vessels, these visitors appear to have been barques and schooners belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. This looks very like commerce in its infancy. We have no means exactly of knowing the extent of the population of Oregon, but the number of houses in the city will enable us to come at a guess. Probably 500 persons will be the maximum. The male population is, however, greatly in excess of the female. Settlers are obliged to go to the United States in search of wives.

New York appears to be the grand source of supply of all the luxuries of life, for according to the advertisement of the only storekeeper or merchant of the town, one F. W. Pattygrove, a brig has thence brought a consignment of et ceteras, for which in London we should have to go to a dozen shops at least.



THE CITY OF OREGON.
(From an original Sketch.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Operaticus. *Unquestionably the best, if not the only, likeness of Jenny Lind, is Magnas's picture, engraved by Sagert, and published in Berlin. It may be had of Spoodner, in the Strand, and any other print-seller.*

A Bachelor. *We recommend the Tontine Society as the best means of assurance.*

A Subscriber *who wants us to insert the War Office Gazette, cannot be aware how difficult we find it to make room for intelligence of general interest. We fear we are quite unable to meet his views. The "United Service Gazette" is the proper channel of military intelligence.*

Jane. *There is undoubtedly something very unseemly in the spectacle of a clergyman taking snuff during the delivery of a sermon. It is one of the most offensive illustrations of the force of habit that ever came under our notice. We doubt, however, if there be any canon against the usage.*

Cony. *Opposite St. Clement's Danes, in the Strand.*

A Reader *is thanked for his information regarding Australia.*

A Lady *should consult a solicitor.*

Thos. Carter. *Yes.*

H. B. *is thanked.*

An Irish Subscriber. *We think that it might.*

A Subscriber. *The only protection to the property is being registered at the Post Office.*

A Constant Reader *should guard against extremes both in eating and in exercise. Avoid exciting diet.*

The Pictorial Times

London, Saturday, September 18. 1847.

THE WEEK.

Fresh commercial failures, and those of an extensive kind, have contributed during the week to increase the embarrassments and tightness of the money market, and to destroy confidence in the stability of the firms supposed to be more or less connected with the defaulters. The failure of the great house of Gower and Nephews, on Saturday last, was followed on Tuesday by the stoppage of the bill discounting firm of Sanderson and Co., and accompanied by similar failures in Scotland. Some houses in the East India trade are said to be in a tottering condition, from the intimate nature of their relations with the above parties; and certain American houses tremble on the verge of bankruptcy, arising out of the suspension of payment of other establishments across the Atlantic. Nothing like a panic has seized upon commercial men, but a general feeling of insecurity prevails.

Apart from the mercantile intelligence, there is nothing in the home news of the week that can claim precedence over the interest attaching to foreign affairs. Italy is now the "cynosure of all eyes." It appears that the Earl of Minto, now abroad, has been authorised by Ministers to visit Rome, and to take preliminary steps for breaking through the barrier which has hitherto prevented the establishment of political relations between England and the Papal states. There can be little doubt that the struggle for Italian liberty will ultimately require to be aided by the arms and the alliance of Great Britain. The sooner, therefore, the obstacles established in less happy times by the *odium theologicum* to an intimate connection between the two countries, the better for the weaker party.

King Otho's government has been "saved by a cannon shot." General Grigiotte had assembled an army of two or three thousand men, to which the Greek sovereign could only oppose seven hundred, when, just as hostilities were about to commence, a cannon shot carried off the general's arm, and drove him and his troops off the field! The general is gone to Smyrna to be cured, and King Otho smiles blandly on the fortunate cannonier.

The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope continues unfavourable. The Boers of Port Natal were preparing to rise against the colonial government, doubtless encouraged by the serious aspect of affairs on the frontier. Sir Harry Smith has quitted England for the government of the Cape, and there is every hope that what the pacific proceedings of the astute Pottinger have failed to accomplish, may be sustained by the terror-inspiring name of the hero of Alliwal.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have not yet returned from Ardverykie Lodge, although several rumours of their intended evacuation of the bleak wilds of Laggan have appeared in the papers. It is said that they will pay a visit to Inverness Castle. The change in the weather has probably induced a prolongation of the royal visit.

THE CURRENCY AND RAILWAYS.

Not satisfied with the measures taken by the bullionists in Lancashire to stop the mills and to persuade the operatives from seeking for work because, as it is alleged, the railways have absorbed the capital, which otherwise would have been employed in other industrial pursuits, the "Times" has now announced a circular advocating a suspension of railway works, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London "from the boards of direction of the various leading companies to consider the subject." This circular has been issued doubtless under the same teaching as that which produced the recent Lancashire operative resolutions.

The "Times," in the darksome imaginings which, on monetary affairs, invest its brain, while one and another of the old city houses are yielding, as must others, to the extraordinary pressure, has some scheme in view by which a company of merchants pursuing their objects in Threadneedle Street, shall be visited with the presence of a government commissioner. If this principle be acted upon we shall perhaps live to see the leviathan of the press itself publicly the subject of a government department.

But, after all, we begin to have some hopes of the "Times" even. When we find it thus express itself, it is manifest that a glimmering of light has begun to dawn upon the mass of inconsistency and confusion under which its conductors have so long been labouring.

After giving his reasons for a self-reformation of the Bank direction, the writer of the "Times" thus concludes:—

"If, however, it be found impossible to stimulate the proprietors, or any portion of the directors, to a sense of the necessity of that course, the interference of the legislature, either to enforce the requisite alterations, *or to place the issue department and the management of the National Debt under a Government commission*, will then seem the only alternative."

This is almost the first time we have seen the national debt and the monetary system brought in juxta-position by the "Times," or any reference to the propriety of an issue of money by government—and we cannot but hope that more light may yet break upon our contemporary. And this issue may perhaps be materially promoted if, when the directors of the various railways meet in town, some one of the intelligent members of that collected body should raise the question, whether it might not be a far more easy operation to expand the currency of the country, through means of a government issue or otherwise, to a healthy extent, than to multiply the numbers of our already too much distressed fellow-subjects, the operatives and labourers, by superadding to the suspension of the Lancashire mills, the railway operations now in progress? Perhaps some one of the railway directors may refer to the fact, that when the question, in 1797 was, whether this nation should succumb to France, or whether the war should proceed with vigour, William Pitt, of real statesmanlike qualities, being then in the ascendant, and seeing the emergency, rose to an equality with it. He let loose gold in the currency, so that it should rise and fall like any other commodity. He allowed the banking interest to express its credit as it would—and under the system that ensued, by a population little more than half that of these islands at present, a taxation of upwards of sixty millions was annually raised, and money was lent to the government from surplus capital, amounting in twenty-one years to some hundred millions. This, let it be remarked, was under a currency system commensurate with the productive power of the country. The tremendous failures we now witness, and which are beginning to show themselves in the monetary circles, will, it is to be hoped, at length open the minds of the public, and lead to such resolutions at the railway meeting projected by the "Times," as will reinstate the monetary system of this country in a form that will render it equal to the employment of all the industry and proper enterprise that present themselves in the manufactures of cotton, or the completion of all desirable railways.

The question is now come for decision, whether there shall be a grinding monopoly vested in the money power; or whether, on the *groundless assumption* that a just, sound, and sufficient currency would inflict injustice on the public creditor, those who have embarked in the most useful projects that have ever been presented in this country—we still refer to railways—should be utterly ruined? This property is already most cruelly depreciated under the action of the restricted money market; and we have heard of 10, 15, and 20 per cent. per annum being demanded and paid for loans upon the security of the best paid up-lines. This state of things, and the fact that one of the large discount houses has been obliged to suspend payment, to the distress of an extended circle of tradesmen, will, we trust, combine to produce such remonstrances with the Government as will lead to an early order in council affording temporary relief, and that immediately Parliament meets, the whole question of the Currency will undergo revision. Whenever this takes place, it will be found that we have for years nationally been suffering under a self-inflicted torment.

THE EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

In the absence of matters of stirring import, which put the expedition of the wood engraver rather than his delicacy of touch to a severe trial, we do not know that we can offer anything more acceptable to our subscribers than a representation of the two most illustrious personages in the realm, mounted on their respective chargers. Her Majesty's skill in equitation has long been a theme of general praise. Her grace and courage on horseback are equally conspicuous; and it is the pride of Englishmen that their Sovereign excels in those arts which demand in their possessor a lofty spirit and an intrepid nature. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is a worthy chevalier of her Majesty in respect to his horsemanship. He has a firm seat and a light hand, and in his general bearing vindicates the renown of his German ancestors for soldier-like attributes. It may be permitted us to say, that Mr. Nicholson, the artist, to whose pencil we are indebted for some of the most striking pictures this paper has contained, has, in the present instances, done himself great honour. The fidelity of the general resemblances is, we think, on a par with the finish of the engravings; and we esteem ourselves happy in having been able to obtain, and now to offer, a pair of illustrations worthy of preservation by every loyal subject of her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The tempest which visited the Loch Laggan hills on Saturday night, continued during the whole of Sunday, the rain falling in torrents, so that by night the roads and available passages beneath the acclivities were completely deluged. The damage done throughout the neighbourhood is very considerable, but owing to the precautions adopted on the occasion of the wooden houses giving way, the lodge and its out-offices remained unscathed. It has been well remarked by an eccentric writer, that the Highland hills present the most extraordinary variations of climate; at one time the air is most genial and temperate, at others the sun is as strong as in a tropical climate; at another the rain is falling in torrents; and again, not very seldom is district after district visited by such a storm as the one which occurred on Saturday. No better weather, however, could possibly be desired than that which set in on Monday.

As the time approaches for the departure of the court, the intense interest occasioned amongst the Invernesshire Highlands by the royal visit, begins to revive itself, in the re-appearance of triumphal arches, and the commencement of other demonstrations suitable as a hearty Highland farewell, on the road to Fort William. A detachment of the 27th foot and a company of artillery will, as upon the arrival, be in attendance at the latter-mentioned place. A supply of post-horses has been ordered to be in attendance at Ardverykie on Thursday. Although the precise arrangements for the departure have not as yet been completed, it is understood that unless the state of the weather is such as to render a marine journey desirable, that the royal squadron will convey the royal family and suite no further than Fleetwood. Her Majesty has stated that it would be her desire to remain at Ardverykie even for another month rather than encounter stormy weather on departure. Friday is fixed for the termination of the visit here, to permit the sovereign gratifying the desire for passing a Sunday on board.

Lord and Lady Jocelyn visited her Majesty on Sunday. Her ladyship, well muffled up, rode for the purpose a distance of six miles on her Highland pony, regardless of the storm and rain. The noble lord and her ladyship soon afterwards returned to Glen Snera Lodge, and partook of a Highland sporting repast with Mr. Popham. The season has closed at the latter place. Her Majesty contemplated taking some drives and excursions on the lake on Monday; and Prince Albert proceeded to the hills, with the hope of obtaining some sport. It is to be hoped that the result will atone for the disappointment of last week.

SHAKSPEARE.

It is an old saying that we never really know the extent of our affections for an object until it is about to be wrested from us. We suffer love to slumber, and only awaken to its suggestions when some delicate chord is touched which connects itself with the innermost springs of the heart. For some years past the desecration of the temples erected in Shakspeare's honour, and for the fit representation of the creations of his fancy, has been interpreted into a growing indifference to his great works. On the stage he has been superseded by music and dancing, or only deemed endurable when his muse could be rendered subservient to lyrical or choregraphic purposes. Rossini's *Otello*, Chelard's *Macbeth*, and somebody's *Romeo e Giulietta*, have been patronised at the opera house when the great originals have been played to empty benches—while the *Merry Wives of Windsor* and the *Midsummer Night's Dream* have been propped up with ballads, dances, and picturesque scenery, because the mere poetry was not supposed attractive enough for the million. In a word, Shakspeare has been almost banished from our theatres, and as the world believed, from our households and our libraries also. But see the effect of the announcement that his dwelling at Stratford-upon-Avon is to be sold!

Every man cries out "Shame!" for every one feels that he has a latent national love for the immortal bard, and will not endure that the scene of his valuable labours should be desecrated, and the dwelling that covered his honoured head be carried to a foreign land. The house has become the favourite resort of hundreds of pilgrims, and we now feel as much compunction at the prospect of its disappearance as the devout Hindoo would experience on being told his Juggernaut was to be destroyed because of his own penury. The Archæological Association have done themselves much honour in heading the movement in favour of the preservation of the old house; and their efforts have been liberally seconded in other quarters, if not by the British public at large. In truth, Shakspeare is as popular as—if not more popular than—he ever was; and we think we shall not be hazarding too much to affirm, that our neglect of him upon the stage arises less from a disrelish of his sublime works than for the manner in which they are given by modern actors.

Few persons at any of the theatres realise cultivated ideas of the *physique* of the heroes and heroines; fewer still deliver his poetry with the emphasis and sound discretion exacted by those who have studied his manifold and subtle beauties with devout care; not a manager can transfer the scenes depicted by Shakspeare to his canvas, or fitly costume the *dramatis personæ*; no mechanical process can give a vivid idea of the supernatural agencies employed in the *Tempest*, *Macbeth*, &c. The intellect of the age is in advance of the stage; we can imagine more by the fireside, book in hand, than all the professors of the dramatic art can physically fulfil. This is the secret of the apparent indifference. It is not that the affection is extinct, but that the flame is hidden. When Shakspeare blazed under the dominion of the Kembles and the Siddons, few Englishmen preserved the sacred fire at home. We paid homage then to the representatives of his plays rather than to the plays themselves.

THE CHURCH.

The Prelates in Parliament.—The four Irish representative prelates for the session 1847-8, are—The Archbishop of Armagh and Tuam, the Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfart, the Bishop of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, and the Bishop of Clogher.

Scotland.—The election of the Rev. A. Ewing, as bishop of the new diocese of Argyll and the Isles, was formally confirmed by the College of Bishops on the 2d inst.

Preferments.—Rev. W. C. Bache, to Longridge, P. C., Lancashire. Rev. H. N. Bousfield, to High Wycombe C., Bucks, diocese of Oxford. Rev. C. J. Madison, to Stottesdon V. with Farlow C., Salop. Rev. W. H. Mayston, to St. Simon C., Liverpool. Rev. C. W. Palin, to Dean Nether P. C., Beds. Rev. J. Richardson, to Walmsley P. C., Lancashire. Rev. F. W. Moore, to Roade C., Northampton.

RAILROADS.

The Electric Telegraph.—A line of electric telegraph is in active preparation along the railway from Vienna to Prague. As soon as it is completed, every locomotive engine is to be furnished with a small electric apparatus, by aid of which and by that of a wire, which can, at pleasure, be put into communication with that of the railway, the train can announce to every station, far or near, the events it may have learnt on the road.

Trent Valley.—On Monday this branch of the London and North Western from Rugby to Stafford was examined by the government inspector, and is to be opened on the 15th inst.

A circular advocating a suspension of railway works, and proposing a meeting of delegates in London from the boards of direction of the various leading companies, to consider the subject, has just been issued. This step has been adopted in consequence of "the enormous sums which the railway companies are still attempting simultaneously to raise from their proprietors and the public."

In a few weeks, the line of railway from Paris to Boulogne will be open for traffic to a place within eight miles of the latter town. The time of transit between Paris and Boulogne, for the fast trains, will then be reduced to eight hours. The mails which leave Paris at seven in the evening, will arrive at Boulogne at three in the morning, and if a post-office steamer lay in the roads ready for their conveyance to Folkestone, they would reach the latter place before six, and, with a fast train, might be delivered in London before nine o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

The Government School of Design.—Lord Colborne, the president, the two vice presidents, Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Etty, have resigned their seats in the council, so that a quorum can scarcely be obtained. The statement by some, of the papers that the director had resigned his appointment is incorrect.

A memorial to the Poet Crabbe was placed in the church of Aldeburgh last week. It is a marble bust, rather larger than the natural size, standing upon a graceful plinth, also of marble, on which is sculptured a suspended and unstrung lyre of antique model.

The Works of Art, Westminster Hall.—The crowds during the last day or two waiting to get in to view this exhibition have extended half-way across Palace Yard, and many have returned without getting entrance into the hall. The Commissioners of Fine Arts have therefore arranged for the exhibition to remain open till the 2d of October, instead of closing on the 17th inst.

MUSIC.

Jenny Lind's Album. Jullien and Co., 214. Regent Street.

In this volume we have another proof of the extraordinary tact with which M. Jullien accommodates himself to the public taste, or the public passion. Had he been directing one of his promenade concerts at the moment of Jenny Lind's popularity, we should undoubtedly have had Lind polkas, valses, and quadrilles without number; but as he was otherwise employed, the beautiful work called "Jenny Lind's Album" has been produced. In this volume we have all Lind's favourite melodies, Swedish and operatic, each of them illustrated by a handsome engraving. The words of the original Swedish, German, Italian, and French have been gracefully rendered into English by Messrs. Desmond Ryan, Mould, &c., and the whole book is admirably printed and elegantly bound. We have no doubt that every young lady who had the advantage of hearing Jenny Lind will be charmed with the opportunity which this book affords her of indulging in souvenirs of the past season.

HISTORIC REGISTER.

Rome.—A statement of the revenues and expenditure of the pontifical government has been for the first time published. It appears by it that for the year 1846 the amount of the customs was 1,012,000*l*. The total revenue amounted to 1,895,720*l*. The actual expenditure amounted to 2,000,000*l*., leaving a deficit of about 110,000*l*.

Sewers, Westminster.—A recently issued parliamentary paper relates to the constitution and administration of the Commission of Westminster Sewers. From a return of sewers and drains built during the ten years ending 1844 it appears that there were built, in the Westminster district, 89,609 feet of public and 176,544 feet of private sewers, making a total of 266,153 feet; in addition to 9133 drains. It further appears that, out of the 50 miles and 717 yards of sewers built during the said ten years, 16 miles and 1709 yards were built at the expense of the districts, and 33 miles and 768 yards built at the expense of individuals.

National Expenditure.—Law and justice cost 1,000,000*l*. per annum; education, science, and art are managed for 350,000*l*. The postage of Lord Palmerston's department alone comes to 16,500*l*. per annum. The expenses of the Poor Law Commission are rather more than double those of all the universities, academies, literary societies, and schools of design in England, Scotland, and Ireland taken together, and somewhat more than two thirds of the sum appropriated to the medical relief of the sick and helpless throughout the British islands. The expenses and salaries of the two houses of parliament are ordinarily defrayed, as far as possible, by fees, the deficiency being made up from the national exchequer. The amount is usually from 50,000*l*. to 70,000*l*., but during last year the fees of the House of Commons were more than sufficient to defray the whole expense. Toulouse and Corsican emigrants and American loyalists receive 5000*l*. The "non-conforming and other ministers" in Ireland received 14,360*l*. in 1828, 31,719*l*. in 1838, and 36,214*l*. in 1847.

Doncaster Races.—This most important northern meeting commenced on Tuesday, when the Fitzwilliam Stakes were carried off by Mr. Mostyn's Wil-
derness, and the Cleveland Handicap by the same gentleman's horse King of
Morven. The Champagne Stakes were won by Mr. Green's Assault. The One
Hundred Guinea Sweepstakes went to Mr. Wormald's Quadruped, winning in a
canter. On Wednesday, after the Municipal Stakes had been won by Mr. Mos-
tyn's Surplice, the Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each was contested for.
After a severe struggle, Van Tromp won easily at last by two lengths, Eryx a
bad third. The Cossack was second horse. The other races presented little of
interest.

African Cochineal.—Attempts have frequently been made to cultivate the
cochineal in Algeria, and last year a person was brought from Spain, having a
special knowledge of the habits of the insect, and the best methods to be pursued
in rearing it. The minister of war, wishing to ascertain the real value of the
cochineal of the colony, as compared with that produced in other countries, not
long since sent a quantity to Marseilles to have it publicly sold there. This was
done, and the prices obtained were far from being satisfactory. It would, in
fact, seem that they were not sufficient to cover all the expenses of the culture as
it is at present carried on.

English Absentees in France.—From a return which has just been published by the Minister of the Interior, at Paris, of the number of foreigners in France on the 1st of August instant, it appears that there are 75,000 English residents in different parts of the country. At Paris and environs there are 35,000, at Boulogne 7000, Calais and Basse Ville 4000, &c.; the annual average expenditure of which amounts to nearly 5,000,000*l*. sterling. This does not include transitory tourists to Paris, Switzerland, Italy, and the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, &c., vià Marseilles.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

DEDICATED TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "PICTORIAL TIMES," BY THE PROPRIETORS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

VIENNA.—Baron S. de Rothschild has obtained permission from the government to found a *majorat* for his family. No such privilege had ever before been accorded to a member of the Jewish religion.

THE "Gazetta Piemontese" states that Rossini is acting as captain of the National Guard of Bologna, and displays extraordinary energy in that capacity.

MUNICH.—Prince Luitpold of Bavaria is getting a magnificent dinner service of china manufactured in this city, as a present to Mehemet Ali for the hospitable reception which he gave the prince last year, during his visits to Cairo and Alexandria.

THERE is some idea of creating at Berlin the post of minister of commerce, with special jurisdiction over railway matters.

A LARGE quantity of fancy articles have been forwarded by the British consul at Marseilles, the contribution of its benevolent residents, to be sold for the relief of the distressed Highlanders.

THE POST-OFFICE PECULATIONS in France are attracting much notice. 500,000 francs had been within a short time intercepted, whilst passing through the post-office in notes.

THE Bank of France, it is said, will commence issuing 200f. notes about the present month.

M. DE MUSSY, one of the physicians sent over to Ireland by the French government, to report upon the epidemic now prevailing, is ill of fever at his residence, in Stephen's Green.

MR. CONSTABLE has given the enormous sum of 10,000*l.* for Dr. Chalmers' manuscripts—a sum much greater than was ever before given for the posthumous works of an author.

TEMPORARY RELIEF ACT.—The expenditure under this act in Tralee union has been 26,000*l.*, of which 18,000*l.* is to be levied off the rate-payers.

THE expense incurred in the pay and clothing of the dockyard battalions will be upwards of 80,000*l.* for the present year.

ANOTHER of the conspirators in the case of the murder of Prim and the constable in the county of Kilkenny, has been arrested in America.

THE Duke of Nassau embarked on Saturday morning at Blackwall pier on board the steam-ship Giraffe, for Rotterdam, *en route* to his palace at Bieberich.

PRIVATE LETTERS received from Newfoundland report the fisheries to be in a flourishing condition. Activity everywhere prevails, and there is every appearance of an abundant season.

THERE are 426 destitute persons receiving out-door relief in the city and rural districts of the South Dublin union.

THE yellow fever was making fearful havoc at New Orleans. The interments from yellow fever during the 24 hours were about 40.

THE CORN TRADE.—One commercial house in Ireland had ordered some months ago 430 cargoes of bread stuffs, which are now on their passage. The produce will not pay the freight.

PARIS.—The Duchess d'Aumale was delivered of a son at St. Cloud on Saturday afternoon, who is to receive the title of the Duke de Guise.

MEASURES are being taken in London to erect a monument to the memory of John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The news from the Caucasus are highly favourable to Schamil, and there can be no doubt of his having obtained signal advantages over the Russians this year.

THE King of Saxony has returned to Pilnitz, near Dresden, from a tour through a considerable part of his dominions.

SWEDEN.—The whole of the royal family have left Christiana for Stockholm. The King and Queen will travel to Arboga, and from thence to Stockholm on the 7th.

NEWS OF the progress of the cholera in Tiflis: twenty-six new cases from the 17th July to the 1st of August, nine of whom died. The disease was on the decrease.

BERLIN.—The Prussian government has just concluded a new commercial treaty with England. The principal points of it are not yet known.

THE Earl of Digby has caused the allotment system to be adopted to a very great extent on his estates in Dorsetshire.

THERE will be much illicit distillation in the south-west of Ireland next winter, as the oats and barley crops are so large, and there is little prospect of a good price for grain.

THE sister of Schiller, Madame Rainwald, died on the 31st ult. at Meiningen, in Germany, at the advanced age of ninety.

A COMPANY is to be formed for purchasing the Great Britain, and placing her on the Liverpool and New Orleans trade. She still remains on the gridiron in the Prince's Basin.

THE TOTAL sum applied for, under the Land Improvement (Ireland) Act, is 1,062,916*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, although the sum gazetted is only 404,010*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

SPAIN.—On the 27th the detachment of soldiers in Rindoms was surprised by the Carlists. Twenty were taken prisoners, and fifteen put to death.

AT CREMONA the audience at the theatre called on the orchestra to play the hymn of Pius IX. The police opposed this, and an *émeute* ensued. The house was cleared by the military.

THE Persian ambassador, with a suite of fifteen persons, has arrived by the steamer Cuvier at Toulon, from Constantinople.

IRISH MARBLE.—A vessel has just arrived in the Thames with the large quantity of 32½ tons weight of marble, the production of the county of Galway.

THE DUKE of Sutherland has this year again offered prizes to the fishermen of Sutherlandshire for the greatest number of ling and cod caught and cured between this and July next.

A WHALE of the bottle-nose species was caught on Tuesday morning by a party of Sunderland fishermen, while plying their craft in the bay.

CANADA.—Lord Mark Kerr, one of the governor's aides-de-camp, has been severely hurt in consequence of a fall of his horse.

GALICIA.—A celebrated Montemolinist chief, known as El Ebanista (the cabinetmaker), has been killed in an encounter between his band and the Queen's troops.

THE "National" of Sunday announces the discovery of serious malversations in the marine, connected with the coal depots at Havre.

THE French government, it is said, is about to make the Bey of Tunis a present of the Minos steamer, in place of the Tunis, which ran ashore the first time it entered Tunis harbour, and was lost.

BORDEAUX.—On Thursday last the Prince of Syracuse, together with Ahmed Bey, Ismael Bey, and Selim Bey, the son of Mehemet Ali, arrived at this port.

A CONSIDERABLE land-slip took place on the Paris and Strasburg Railroad on Saturday night last, near the station-house now erecting in Paris.

VERY great anxiety exists in Paris on the subject of Naples, and especially of Sicily, where a formidable insurrection was said to rage.

THE office of the Commissioners of Railways was removed on Tuesday from Great George Street to the department of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.

THE new postage stamps, intended for the pre-payment of foreign letters, were issued on Monday. They are of the value of 1*s.* each.

IT IS stated that the yearly produce of the French oyster fisheries amount to upwards of 100,000,000.

IT IS reported in Dublin that an "Irish Auxiliary Legion" is about to be raised, with the permission of government, to assist the Pope.

BY THE death of the late Chief Justice Pennefather, a pension of 3500*l.* reverts to the Crown.

THE French ambassador, the Duke of Glucksberg, has protested, in the name of France, against the amnesty accorded by the decree of the 2d of September.

THE grand jury of the county Kilkenny have passed a presentment for 30*l.* for the father of the late constable Yates, so cruelly murdered.

AN OPINION.—A Cumberland farmer says that the disease was in the "blood of the potato," and would be so for many crops to come.

BRITISH AMERICA has consigned more officers of our army to the grave this present summer than our stations in the East or West Indies.

THE capital employed in the coal trade of Northumberland and Durham is estimated at nearly 10,000,000*l.*

ABDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.—A little boy, ten years of age, of the commune of Hery-sur Alby, in the canton of Geneva, was lately seized by an eagle at the moment at which he had taken some eaglets from a nest. The bird carried him to a height of upwards of 600 metres, the summit of a rock, where luckily some shepherds were engaged, who immediately rescued the poor boy.

NUREMBURG.—Dr. Joseph Gambishler, celebrated for his many political and philosophical works, has suddenly died of typhus fever, in his 46th year.

REVISING BARRISTERS.—From an official document it appears that the revising barristers, who commence their labours on Thursday, are considered as stipendiary judges. They are paid 210*l.* per annum, amounting to 14,700*l.* a-year.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, September 11.—males 519, females 521; total 1040. Births—males 666, females 611, total 1277.

FEVER is still on the increase in Dublin, and there is still a great deficiency of hospital accommodation.

M. THIERS, who has been spending the fine season at Pau, in the Pyrenees, left that place a few days back to return to Paris.

ON Tuesday week a small yawl foundered off Moul Head, Orkneys, when the father and son, being the only persons on board, met a watery grave.

MARSHAL OUDINOT, Duke de Reggio, governor of the Invalides, died on Monday night, aged 81 years.

PARIS.—The Minister of Public Instruction has just appointed a commission to proceed to Turkey and Greece, to inspect the scholastic establishments founded by France in those countries.

RAILWAY SHARES.—The calls falling payable in the course of the present month amounts to the sum of 3,881,439*l.*

THE Duc de Montpensier has invented a death dealing instrument, the first fruit of his genius. It is a cannon which takes to pieces, and can be carried by the men.

SUNDAY LABOUR.—On the 22d ult., being Sunday, Lady *Agnew* of a daughter.

THE whole of the coast guard are being trained in gunnery for the defence of the coast. The force numbers 6000, 2500 of whom are stationed from the Thames to the Land's End.

THE Emperors of Russia and Austria have forbidden any person or company to construct lines of magnetic telegraph in their respective dominions without their special permission.

MR. LEIGH HUNT was entertained on Wednesday at dinner by the members of the Museum Club, W. Fox, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

TRIESTE, 2d inst.:—"This morning five ships of war of the Austrian naval division left this port. These vessels entered here on the 26th ult."

THE "Journal de Honfleur" announces the failure of M. Bourdel Eude, banker of that town. His liabilities are supposed to be about 3,000,000 francs (120,000*l.*).

THE National Board have determined on building district model schools at Newry and Ballymena, for Downshire and Antrim.

TO CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS.—Letters from Strasburg state that it is impossible to conceive anything more magnificent than the present vintage; it is rich and abundant in the extreme. Immense quantities of champagne are being exported, especially to the north of Europe. The price of wine is falling daily.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Patrick Cranny, who was ship carpenter on board Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, at Trafalgar, died in Carlow on Saturday last. He had lost one eye, and was besides severely wounded in the engagement.

THE number of passengers between England and Boulogne during the week ending the 12th instant was 2765. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103.

LAW.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—BUNN V. JENNY LIND.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Williams in this matter of chambers, a commission was issued from the Queen's Bench Office to examine witnesses *viva voce* at Berlin, or any other places in Prussia, as to the alleged breach of contract for which the action is brought. The celebrated composer Meyerbeer is expected to be examined under the commission. It would seem that the cause is to progress as rapidly as the forms of the court will permit, the commission being made returnable on the 2d of November, the commencement of Michaelmas term, and it is therefore expected that the action will be tried the first possible opportunity.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—IN RE CHARLES MATHEWS.—This was an adjourned summons, under the Small Debts Act, against the above-named well-known comedian. The debt and costs amounted to about 17*l.*, for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Lewis, for the defendant, said that he was now unable to attend on account of ill health, but proposed to pay 5*l.* in two weeks, and 5*l.* on every subsequent two weeks. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque asked, would Mr. Lewis undertake to pay these amounts on behalf of Mr. Mathews? Mr. Lewis replied that any order of this court would be sufficient for his client, who had now no engagement, and against whom several orders were obtained under the Small Debts Act.—Mr. Sibley, for the plaintiff, said that Mr. Mathews had had an engagement at the Princess's Theatre, but did not offer to pay the debt, and was now keeping up an expensive establishment. His Honour said he should grant a warrant, to remain in the hands of the messenger, to enable Mr. Mathews to pay 5*l.* in two weeks from this date, 5*l.* at the end of the month following the first instalment, and the residue at the end of six weeks following the second instalment; and if such a course was not carried out by Mr. Mathews, the warrant for committal would be put in force.

SURREY SESSIONS.—ROBBING THE DEAD.—*G. Wilson* was indicted for stealing a coral necklace and a seal, the property of John Turner. The prosecutor said that on the 20th ult. his wife committed suicide. Shortly after it became known the prisoner intruded himself into the house, asserting that he was sent to take care of the body until the arrival of the beadle. The deceased had then the necklace on, and the seal was lying on the mantel-shelf in the same room. Prosecutor locked up the door, and handed him the key to keep until the officers arrived. When he returned he found that the prisoner had absconded, taking with him the property mentioned. Witness then went in pursuit of him, and found him in a public-house, when the seal was found on him, and he acknowledged taking the necklace, which he dropped in the road. Police-sergeant 9 V said he took the prisoner into custody. He acknowledged having had the necklace, and showed him where he had dropped it. He found the seal in his possession. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The police-sergeant said that the prisoner had been five times convicted for larceny. The chairman said it was a very cruel and heartless robbery, and the sentence of the court was that he be transported for seven years.

POLICE.

LAMBETH.—PETTY LARCENY BY A "GENTLEMAN."—*Mr. J. Stock*, stated to be in good circumstances, was charged with stealing a small silver fruit-knife, of the value of one shilling. On Monday afternoon last the prisoner called at the house of a lady named Scholfield, to look at an apartment to let, and while in the parlour purloined a small silver fruit knife from the mantel-shelf. The property was immediately missed, and the prisoner was given into custody. In the prisoner's lodgings in Canterbury Street, York Road, were found forty-three sovereigns. Mr. Games, who attended on his behalf, produced a number of letters from Lord Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Sheil, Sir W. Burgoyne, Sheridan Knowles, and many other distinguished personages, in all of which the writers addressed him in the most familiar manner, and represented him to be a man of high character and honour. After submitting a number of these letters to his worship, Mr. Games expressed a hope that as there was no further evidence against the prisoner, and as the prosecutrix did not wish to press the matter further, his worship would consider the incarceration which the prisoner had suffered a sufficient punishment. The magistrate said, as the prosecutrix did not wish to press the charge, and, besides, as there might be some difficulty in giving sufficient proof of the taking, he should discharge the prisoner, with the hope that the present case would act as a caution to him in future. The prisoner was then discharged.

SOUTHWARK.—*J. Stillwell* was charged with being a deserter from the East India Company's artillery. Sergeant M'Donald proved enlisting the prisoner on the 25th ult. He then left him, and saw nothing of him till the previous evening. The prisoner said that the enlistment was illegal, inasmuch as he received two sixpences instead of a shilling. Mr. Secker said he was much mistaken on that point; he must be committed to prison until the officers of his regiment applied for him.

MANSION HOUSE.—*Ovenston*, who attempted to kill Mr. Crawley in Mark Lane, was brought up for final examination on Wednesday. The health of the unfortunate man seemed to have suffered greatly since his last examination; he was scarcely able to stand. Mr. George Crawley said: I have offices at No. 12., Mark Lane. On the 14th of August, on going to my office, I found the prisoner and a person named Nathan there. I asked the prisoner whether he wished to see me. He nodded his head, and said, "If you will be good enough to step into the inner room, I'll speak to you." He went into the room, and I followed him. His back was towards me. I closed the door. He turned round, and I heard a shot, and immediately made my escape. I was shot in the jaw. The only thing I had observed in the prisoner before he fired the pistol was, that he shook his head, but there was nothing about him that caused any suspicions of his intention. Cross-examined: As far as I was concerned, I saw nothing more. Mr. S. Harris, 13. Fenchurch Street, surgeon, said: I was called in to see Mr. Crawley in our surgery. On looking at him I found that a bullet had lodged in his jaw. I advised that he should immediately go to the hospital, which he did. The lord mayor asked whether any solicitor attended for the prosecution. No answer was returned. The lord mayor: The case is one of great importance to the public, and I am bound to take care that the judges shall not have all the trouble in the prosecution. I shall, therefore, have the policeman bound over to prosecute, and the city solicitor to conduct the case at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Crawley here was much affected. He expressed his gratitude to the medical gentlemen at St. Thomas's Hospital, to whose skill and attention he said he owed his life. He felt deeply for the prisoner. The lord mayor said it was his duty to commit the prisoner for shooting with intent to murder. He lamented that a person of whom he had heard such an excellent private character, up to the period of the commission of the act, should have altered the opinion entertained of him, by the perpetration of so heinous an offence. The prisoner said not a word. Mr. Crawley said the prisoner had, while he was in the hospital, sent to be informed of the state of his health, and desired that he should be told that he (the prisoner) regretted the violence he had committed, and could not guess what could have influenced him to commit such an act. The prisoner was then committed for trial.

MONEY MARKET.

Failures and rumours of failures have kept the money market in a state of constant excitement. Late on Tuesday afternoon it was announced that one of the largest discounting houses in the city had suspended payment, and according to several very competent authorities, the failure of Messrs. Sanderson and Co. may be traced to the malign influence of Sir Robert Peel's Currency Act. The Bank has no sufficiency of notes in reserve to come to the assistance of the commercial interest in the present crisis. She is, indeed, necessitated for her own safety to call in her loans, and it is impossible therefore for her to assist any who are in danger, whilst the course she is obliged to pursue materially contributes to the emergency of the times. The liabilities of Messrs. Sanderson are supposed to exceed one million; but a circular, issued by the firm on Wednesday, intimates that if time be given, little or no loss will ultimately accrue to the creditors. But the evil in these cases does not immediately show itself to its full extent. Many traders who have for years depended upon them for advances on bills, will be affected seriously; and a depreciation of the assets of the firm must be expected by the consequent trade stoppages that always follow the failure of a large monetary centre. The meeting of the Bank proprietors on Thursday was of a very interesting character. It appears the private interests of this monied corporation are well looked after and cared for, whatever distress and actual ruin may visit the public at large. A dividend of four and a-half per cent. was declared, and the statements made at the meeting show the affairs to be in a very prosperous condition. The failures of the late members of the board were certainly alluded to, but no change in the system was suggested.

The English funds have improved a little since our last report. Money purchases have been made chiefly. Consols are 86¼ to ⅜ for present transfer, and 86⅜ ⅞ for time. East India Stock is 238. Exchequer bills are 2 to 6 premium. Bank Stock 196½. The foreign securities continue very dull. Quotations are all but nominal. Spanish Five per Cents are 20⅜. Portuguese Four per Cents, 24½. Mexican Bonds, 19½ ⅞.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.—There was a very limited quantity of English wheat brought forward this morning, owing to which, the increased attendance of town and country buyers, and the presence of several from Holland and Belgium, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce, was very steady, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last of from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter.

Barley, though in short supply, was heavy, at barely stationary prices.

The quantity of malt on offer was small; nevertheless, the trade was in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in figures.

We have to report a firm trade for oats, the best qualities of which produced 6*d.* per quarter more money.

Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were quite as dear. In some instances, the importers of the latter refused to accept late prices.

ARRIVALS.—Wheat: English, 2510; Irish, 0; Foreign, 9590. Barley: English, 1390; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0. Oats: English, 270; Irish, 0; Foreign, 13,920. Flour: 1610 sacks, and 560 barrels. Malt: 2770 quarters.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.—A very extensive supply of beasts, about a moiety of which was received from abroad, was on sale this morning: but the quality was miserably bad. With the exception of the very primest Scots and Devons selling somewhat freely, at full prices; the beef trade was excessively dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. There were in the market 130 oxen from Oporto; 635 oxen and cows, 2110 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and 55 pigs from Holland and Germany, as also 98 Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were comparatively small. Prime old Downs sold freely at an advance in their currencies of 2*d.* per 8lbs.; and the value of all other breeds of sheep were fully supported. In lambs next to nothing was doing, and prices receded from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per 8lbs. The veal trade was firm, at 2*d.* per 8lbs. more money. Pigs were a dull inquiry, at late rates.

Prices per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; second quality ditto, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; large coarse calves, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; neat small porkers, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; lambs, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 27*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 18*s.* each. Beasts, 1529; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 8620; calves, 374; pigs, 300.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, FRIDAY.—We had a very inactive trade to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; ditto, small ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; large pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; inferior mutton, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; small pork, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; lamb, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.—The supply of new hops on sale here this morning was considerably on the increase, and a further improvement was noticed in the condition. The demand is by no means active, at prices varying from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. for Weald of Kents, and 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* for Sussex, in pockets. As hops are reported to come down very light in some of the plantations, the duty is called only 1801,000*l.* So little is doing in yearling and old hops, that prices are almost nominal. To el town rates must be accepted.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Peachey and S. M. Bartlett, Aldermanbury, warehousemen.—G. G. Colerey, Lawrence Lane, merchant.—T. Wells, Sudbury, Suffolk, confectioner.—A. Turney, Camberwell, brewer.—S. Handley, Manor Place, Shepherd's Lane, Brixton, builder.—A. Rule, Leadenhall Street, shipbroker.—W. Cox, Weymouth, lath maker.—J. C. Player, Dursley, Gloucestershire, draper.—J. Sperring, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper.—T. Bushell and G. Bushell, Bristol, masons.—W. Dewhirst, Huddersfield, printer.—J. Pickard, Midgley, Yorkshire, farmer.—W. Wayte, Basford, Nottinghamshire, iron and brass founder.—W. Henderson, Wolverhampton, tin plate manufacturer.—G. Whitehead, J. Settle, J. Smith, J. Hyde, W. Kelsall, J. Holden, T. Barlow, D. Crighton, J. Jones, T. Mallinson, W. Forster, D. Crighton, J. Ashworth, W. Hopwood, J. Murgatroyd, and J. Brown, Pendleton, cotton spinners.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

BANKRUPTS.—J. S. Welch, St. James's Street, printseller.—I. C. Taylor, Change Alley, Cornhill, tailor.—J. E. Pople, Union Row, Newington Butts, licensed victualler.—J. Deer, Bryanstone Street, Edgeware Road, wheelwright.—T. C. Burgon, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, drug broker.—J. Hansford, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, upholsterer.—J. Dunlop, Dover Road, coal merchant.—F. Jenkyns, Love Lane, City, corn merchant.—J. Hurley, Halesowen, Worcestershire, victualler.—H. Edwards, Halifax, Yorkshire, tea dealer.—J. Hatfield, jun., Southwell, Nottinghamshire, butcher.—J. S. Dunn, Coventry, draper.—S. Langdale sen., and S. Langdale, jun., Stockton-upon-Tees, corn dealers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—At Barton Place, Suffolk, on the 10th inst., the lady of W. T. Squire, Esq., late of the 2d Life Guards, of a son. On the 10th inst., at Boulogne, the Hon. Mrs. H. Graves, of a son. On the 13th inst., at Stanwell, the Hon. Mrs. R. L. Baynes, of a son. On the 14th inst., at Norwood, Surrey, the lady of W. J. W. Baynes, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst., V. W. Blake, Esq., surgeon, late of Ditchling, to Sarah Maria, daughter of G. Farncombe, Esq., of Bishopstone, Sussex. On the 11th inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, C. K. Patmore, Esq., to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. E. Andrews, LL.D. On the 15th inst., at Marylebone, Captain Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to Anna Maria Frances Stuart, daughter of the late J. Stuart, Esq., member for Huntingdon.

DIED.—On the 11th inst., in Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. Twisleton, in the 77th year of her age. On the 6th inst., Dr. W. Pearson, first president of the Royal Astronomical Society, aged 81. On the 11th inst., at Ashburnham House, Chelsea, A. Russell, son of Col. the Hon. Leicester Stanhope. On the 5th inst., at Drumrool, Waterford, the Lady Charlotte Homan, wife of Sir W. J. Homan, Bart., and daughter of the Marquis of Bute.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—(Proprietor, MR. W. BATTY.)—Monday, Sept. 20th, and during the week, last 6 nights of "The Horse of the Elements," and "Turpin's Ride to York," with unequalled scenes in the Circle. Monday next, for the first time these 10 years, will be reproduced the magnificent Astley's and Drury Lane popular Equestrian Spectacle, "The Cataract of the Ganges; or, the Rajah's Daughter." Combining with its original effects, the first appearance of the Smallest Elephant in Europe. The feats of this truly diminutive animal will prove the greatest novelty offered to the public.
Box Office open from 11 till 5. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

SEVEN NEW FIGURES.—EDWARD VI., THE BENEVOLENT POPE PIUS IX. IN COSTUME, HENRY VII., JAMES I., &c.
THE HEROES, HARDINGE and GOUGH, in their full uniforms as British Generals; Mr. Macready, the Tragedian, in the most splendid Roman dress ever seen in England. Magnificent dome, containing 620 feet of ventilating surface, by Mr. Longmire, ensuring sufficient ventilation. The Group of the Royal Family at Home.
"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*The Times.*
Open from 11 in the Morning till 10 at Night. Admittance One Shilling.—Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square.

NEWSVENDER'S BENEVOLENT and PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
JAMES HARMER, Esq., President.
ELECTION of PENSIONERS.—The Committee beg most respectfully to thank the Donors and Subscribers for their kind support, and with great pleasure inform them that the fund is now sufficient to take on pensioners agreeably to the rules.
Applications from parties duly qualified, to be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Mr. E. W. Cole, 41. Deverell Street, New Kent Road, on or before the 20th of October next, by whom also subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received.

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION.—IMPORTANT NOVELTIES for the approaching Season, and all the PARIS FASHIONS, will be given in the OCTOBER Number, price One Shilling; post free, 1*s.* 6*d.* Four large Plates, seventy figures, and patterns of thirty walking and children's dresses, fifty bonnets, cloaks, pelisses, &c., of great novelty, with descriptions, &c.—G. Berger, Holywell Street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

On the 30th Sept., with the Magazines, 1*s.*; post free, 1*s.* 4*d.*,
A VOICE FROM WINDSOR; being a LETTER TO THE QUEEN relating to the STATE APARTMENTS at WINDSOR CASTLE; the Restrictions imposed upon the Public; and other Matters connected with the Royal Residence, and the future Prosperity of the Town.
By VERITAS.
London: William Strange, 21. Paternoster Row, and all Booksellers.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
BANK of ENGLAND.—The UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS of the BANK of ENGLAND, containing the Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of upwards of 20,000 persons entitled to various sums of money of all amounts, being the whole of the UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS and STOCK in the PUBLIC FUNDS, amounting to many millions of money, which have been accumulating during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the whole of which can now be recovered by the NEXT to KIN. Carefully arranged under the various letters of the alphabet. Price 1*s.* each book; post free, 4*d.* extra. Be particular in stating what particular letter you require. The whole bound together in cloth, price 20*s.*
W. Strange, 21. Paternoster Row, and all Booksellers.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
FAMILIAR CONVERSATIONS on the THEORY and PRACTICE of the WATER CURE, with 100 Cases. Addressed to Patients and Medical Practitioners, as a Guide to the Treatment of Chronic Diseases by WATER, AIR, EXERCISE, DIET, and REPOSE. By DR. WILSON, of Malvern.
Fifth Edition, price 1*s.* 6*d.*
PRACTICE of the WATER CURE, with authenticated Evidence of its Safety and Efficacy. By JAMES WILSON, M.D.
Third Edition, with Additions, price 1*s.*
CONFESSIONS OF A WATER PATIENT. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart.
London: H. Bailliere, 219. Regent Street.

WHY has SEA-BATHING its Disagreeable Effect upon the HAIR? Sea water contains a large proportion of mineral substances, also of a fetid, slimy matter (the decomposition of the vegetable and animal bodies with which the sea abounds); it is this that gives the unpleasant odour and stickiness to the hair, and, with the mineral substances, disfigure and injure it: their presence will literally poison the capillary organisation. It is, therefore, indispensable to the health of the hair that it should be thoroughly cleaned after sea bathing. Oils and greases for this purpose are worse than inoperative, they fix and retain, instead of disperse obnoxious matter. For cleaning the hair, CHURCHER'S PRESERVATIVE HAIR WASH will be found the best agent; it instantly removes everything objectionable from both skin and hair. For softening, embellishing, and restoring beauty to the hair, CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM stands at the head of its class; it is a rich, fragrant, preparation, and a great favourite with all who have used it. They may be had of all perfumers and chemists, and at the Wholesale Warehouse, 22. King Street, Regent Street, London. The WASH, in bottles, at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each: the CREAM, in bottles, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, or with glass stoppers, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, of NEW FABRIC for VARICOSE veins, weakness, &c., introduced and manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. This pervious and ingeniously contrived elastic yields a permanent and beneficial support, affording a requisite and uniform pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING. They are patronised by the most eminent surgeons. Instructions for measures to be had on application, and the articles sent by post.

SMITH'S PATENT LAMP OIL, 5*s.* per Gallon, surpasses every other in the production of a pure, brilliant, and lasting flame. It is used instead of sperm in every description of lamp, without alteration, at half the usual cost. Sperm candles, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; ditto Wax, 1*s.* 9*d.*; Patent Wax, 1*s.* 2*d.*; Composite, 8½*d.* (no snuffing); Palmer's, 7*d.* and 8*d.*; Best Store Candles, 6*d.*; Moulds, 7*d.*; fresh distilled Spirit for Camphine Lamps, 4*s.* 9*d.* per gallon. The quality of these latter articles will be found fully ten per cent. better than those usually sold under similar denominations. Compare and judge. Note the address, 281. Strand (exactly opposite Norfolk Street), Smith and Co.

THE Afflicted with Rheumatic Pains, Gout, Weakness in the Limbs, Joints, Paralysis, Spinal Affections Tic Doloroux, should read a Pamphlet which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom upon a paid letter, enclosing three postage stamps, being addressed to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, wherein indisputable proofs are adduced, that for a few shillings, or even pence in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and in a short period a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change as to air, &c., for the restoration of their bodily health and strength, should peruse this Pamphlet, it being the fourth edition of 400,000.

TO PERSONS OF WEAK DIGESTION.—"How few medical men there are who have paid sufficient attention to the state of the teeth in the above (forerunner of numerous diseases), indigestion. Dr. Winslow has cited many cases vouching for the truth of the above statement. The French proverb is, therefore, literally true, "La viends bien machée est demi digerée," meat well masticated is half digested. But to those whose teeth are imperfect it is impossible for them to remain in good health; they may for a short time, but eventually disease comes with all its horrors. Those who are suffering from the above cause should pay Mr. Thomas, of 38. Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, a visit, a thorough practical dentist, who fits artificial teeth so as to defy the most scrutinising inspection, so as to insure a perfect mastication at moderate charges. His mode of stopping decayed teeth (no matter how large the cavity) by a method peculiar to himself, and which effectually destroys the nerve without the slightest pain, is also a proof of his perfect acquaintance with the principles of his art.

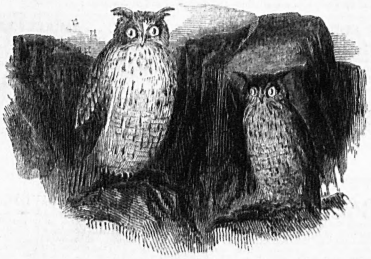
ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

The Domestic Bible. An Edition of the authorised Version, illustrated from existing Authorities. Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster Row.

It is a happy characteristic of the times, that illustrated Bibles and Commentaries, of every size and form, are rapidly increasing; for if Bibles are so greatly multiplied, it follows of course that the readers of them must be greatly multiplied also; and if the Bible be carefully perused with a view to discover its historic and moral value, as well as to enjoy its saving power, it will be found to be the best corrective of error, the cleanest purifier of the mind, and the antidote of every unsocial principle and practice. Some literary writers have expressed opinions, to the effect that commentaries tend to retard the progress of individual thinking, and that pictured *illustrations* do but weaken the intellect and debase the imagination, to the obvious injury and disfigurement of a lofty faith. The public, however,

VULTURE AND SERPENT.
(From Plates in "Descriptions de l'Egypte.)

think differently, or they would not so largely encourage the reprint of old commentaries, and the perpetual reproduction of truthful engravings of matters of fact. The unprecedented sale of an illustrated penny edition of our old friend Matthew Henry, and the circulation of no less than four rival editions of Barnes, the American commentator, are sufficient proofs that if good and useful commentaries are written, there will always be found an abundance of purchasers. Different authors have different styles and modes of illustrating their subjects; and, in like manner, different readers have



OWLS OF THE DESERT.
(From a Drawing by Landseer.)

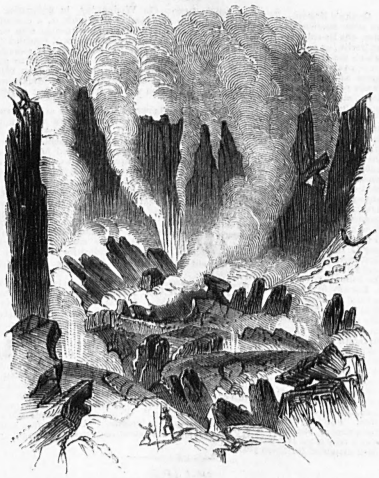
different tastes; and only many writers, or varied commentaries by the same writer, can meet this diversity.

The editor and publishers of the work before us have employed their best efforts to afford the public the desired variety of choice. Some are illustrated; others are plain comments, some of a doctrinal, and others, again, of a simply demonstrative character. But amidst this variety a perfect harmony prevails. The quantities may differ, but the truth is in all of them the same. "Strong meat" is provided for the "man," while "milk" only is offered to the child. When the "Domestic Bible" was commenced, it appeared to the editor that a commentary was needed which should partially embrace the plans of

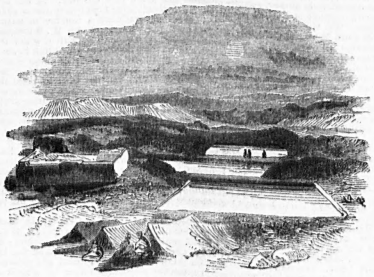
ASSES OF EGYPT.
(From Lane's "Modern Egyptians.")

all other commentaries, and concentrate the whole; and this difficult task he has to a great extent accomplished. The school-master, the student, parents of families, and the pastor, will all reap advantages from a work thus planned. The condensation of the various plans will prevent the trouble of referring to many books, and the economy of a book so comprehensively arranged will be felt by those who have but limited means of supplying a library.

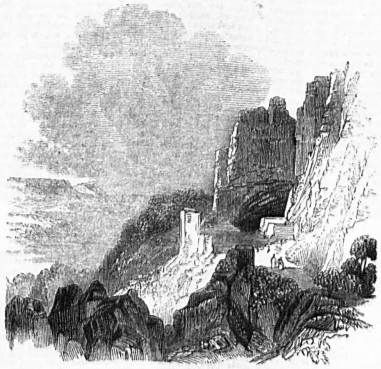
The plan of the book includes explanatory notes of geography, history; manners and customs, &c.; practical reflections; improved readings, incorporated with the authorised text, but distinguished by brackets; the arrangement of the poetical passages and books in metrical forms; an improved chronology; new headings to chapters; questions to assist in family readings or school tuition; and pictorial illustrations of obscure passages.



INTERIOR OF THE CRATER OF MOUNT ETNA.
(From a Drawing by Forbin.)



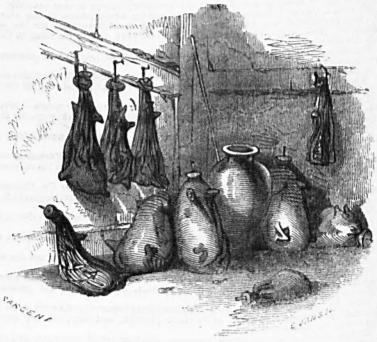
SOLOMON'S POOLS.
(From a Drawing by Roberts.)



CAVES IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR BAALBEC.
(From Cassas's "Voyage Pittoresque.")

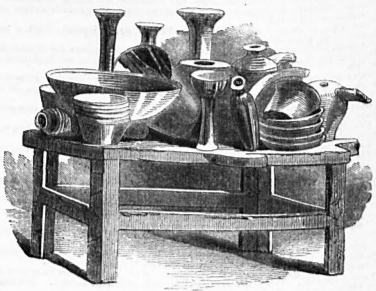
EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.

The explanatory notes, although succinctly given, are fully adequate to explain such portions of the Holy Word as may fall within the inquiries of ordinary readers. The practical reflections are remarkable for the genuine religious sentiments—the benevolent "spirit of our Lord"—which pervades and beautifies them. The



ORIENTAL SKIN BOTTLES.

improved readings aim at the clearing up of absolute words and allusions, in which they are greatly assisted by a copious selection of references to *presumed* parallel passages. The metrical forms in which the poetical portions are printed are useful, as the antithetical passages in which the Hebrew writers indulged are thereby placed in

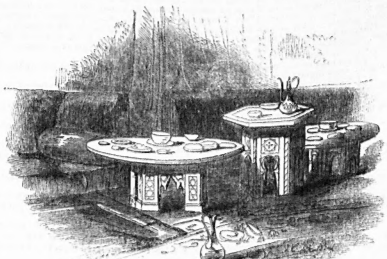


EGYPTIAN DRESSER AND POTS.
(From Specimens.)

more powerful juxtaposition. The engraved illustrations are selected with a view to their truth, and to their strict monumental authority; fanciful productions are omitted, and a kindred unison of feeling is sought to be established between text and picture, which we should be glad to see carried further. The "chronological order" is of utility in showing the connection between various parts of scripture, which in the ordinary arrangements are quite detached; as, for in-

LACHRYMATORIES.
(From Specimens found in Pompeii and Herculaneum.)

stance, the historical books of the Old Testament and the Psalms and Prophets, and the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. The *new headings* will be objected to by those who adopt the typical system of naming the contents of a psalm or chapter, and are content to surrender their judgments to their guidance; but they will, on the other hand, be accepted gratefully by those who feel that more correct and comprehensive views of each chapter are wanted than those in our



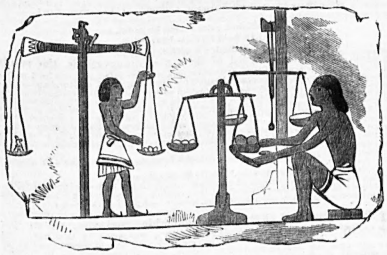
ORIENTAL COFFEE TABLES AND SERVICES.
(From Lane's "Modern Egyptians.")

common Bibles. These titles and subtitles are arranged with reference to the reflections to which they form a sort of monitorial index. The *questions*, which formthe last distinctive item of the "improvements," are usefully and suitably framed. It may be objected that their use will only be an occasional or even a rare one, and that for the majority they may therefore be held as an unnecessary addition to a plan already sufficiently complex. To this it may be answered, that although it may not be convenient to use them at all times, they will, at certain seasons, and more especially on the Sabbath day, when the Scriptures are more deliberately read in many families, furnish the

means of ascertaining the attention paid by servants and children while the chapter has been read, and afford opportunities of adding remarks appropriate to the subjects, or to the individual questioned.

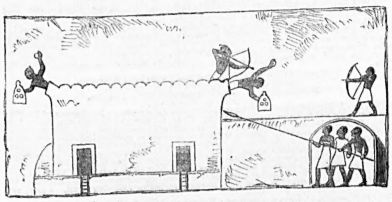
The following extracts will show in what a reverential spirit of truth the author has worked, while the subjoined illustrations will show at least that the artist has endeavoured to emulate his search after sound knowledge.

Notes.—Job, chapter i. ver. 1., "There was a man:" that Job was not a fictitious character, forming the hero of a poem, is evident from Ezek. xiv. 14. and



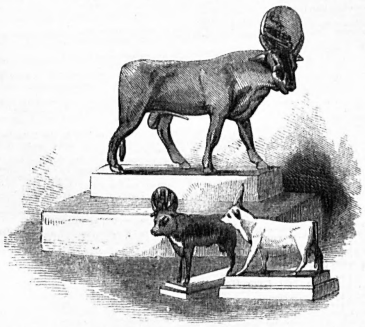
EGYPTIAN BALANCERS.
(From an Egyptian Painting.)

Jas. v. 11.; in the former text he is classed with real characters, and in the latter given as a real example. Uz: by some supposed to be some part of Arabia Deserta, but more generally supposed to be in Arabia Petræa; and hence Job and his friends are viewed as Idumeans, or natives of Edom: see Lam. iv. 21. 3. "His substance, also, was seven thousand sheep:" and the principal riches of the Bedouin Arabs continue to be estimated from their cattle. We have here the description of the wealth of an Arab ruler or chief, similar to that of those who are at this day called emirs. Job had evidently a residence in a town, but



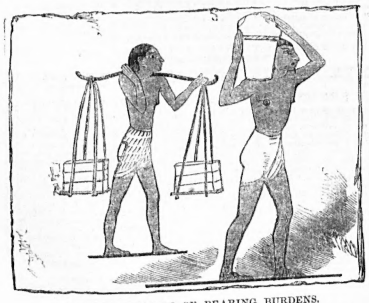
BULWARK BUILT AGAINST A CITY.
(Drawn from an Egyptian Bas Relief.)

his flocks and herds pastured in the desert, between which and the town his own time was probably divided. This mixed condition of life is still exhibited in Western Asia. "The greatest," &c.: Job had almost half as many camels only as constituted the wealth of a king in more modern times. He was also a magistrate, and what then constituted a king or petty governor; at all events he was a judge. 4. "Every one his day:" that is, his birthday, as was the custom of the eastern nations: see Gen. xl. 20. 5. "Sanctified them," &c.: this Job did as the father and priest of the family, these offices being united in patriarchal times: see Gen. viii. 20. xii. 7, 8. xxxv. 7. 5. "And cursed God:" some eminent critics understand this is preference in the negative sense; that they had



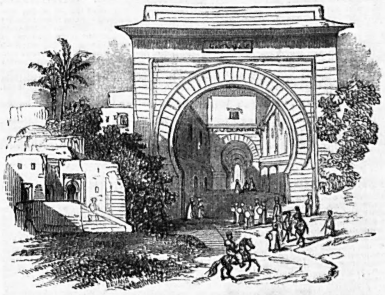
EGYPTIAN BRONZES OF THE GOD "APIS."
(From Specimens.)

"not blessed" God in their hearts. 6. "Sons of God:" this is by some understood to mean good angels, and the transactions of God's providence are supposed to be represented in a parabolic manner, to set before our feeble capacities a view of the transactions of God in his providence, seated on his throne, before whom his ministers attend at stated times to give in an account of their various services: see Boothroyd, Wemyss, and Barnes. See similar parabolical representations in 1 Kings, xxii. 19. Isa. vi. 1., &c.; and Zec. iii. 1. Other writers think that the "sons of God" mean the worshippers of Jehovah: see Gen. vi. 1, 2.; this view seems to make the connection of the story more natural. "Satan:" the original word was early and commonly used for an accuser, as in



EGYPTIAN MODES OF BEARING BURDENS.
(From an Egyptian Painting.)

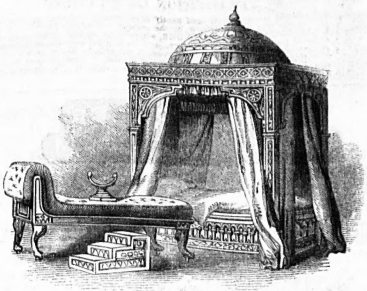
2 Sam. xix. 22. 1 Kings, v. 4.; till it came to be applied as a proper name to denote by way of eminence the prince of evil spirits, as the adversary and accuser of men. "Came also among them;" if this is considered as a parabolic representation, it is to give us the idea that Satan is under the divine control; and hence he is made to answer at the divine tribunal. 7. "The Lord said."—"Satan said:" this dialogue expresses the minds of the speakers, and not any familiar conversation. "From going to and fro in the earth:" "to find advantage to tempt men; 1 Pet. v. 8.—Clark. 10. "Made an hedge:" fenced and secured from injury. 11. "He will curse thee," &c.: Boothroyd renders it,



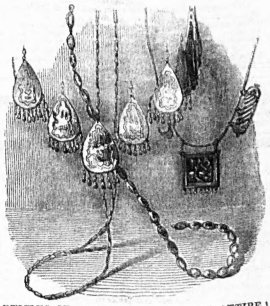
ORIENTAL GATE.
(From Cassa's Voyage Pittoresque.)

LATTICED WINDOWS—SCENE IN CAIRO.
(From a Drawing by Roberts.)

ORIENTAL MODES OF RAISING WATER.
1. By bucket wheels. 2. By the "shadoof," or weighted lever; a practice still followed in the suburbs of London.

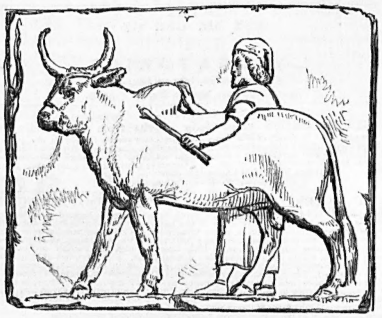


MODERN EASTERN COUCH AND BED.
(From Lane's Modern Egyptians.)



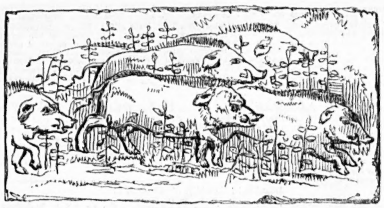
ARTICLES OF ORNAMENTAL FEMALE ATTIRE.
(From Lane's Modern Egyptians.)

"Will he indeed bless thee to thy face?" The language "imports an utter and public renunciation of religion as a vain thing." 12. "All that he hath is in thy power:" Satan can do nothing without God's permission, which is here granted to prove Job's integrity. 15. "Sabeans:" supposed to be predatory tribes which roamed over the south part of Arabia, and resembling the Bedouin Arabs of the present day. "Took them away:" it is common now to make such sudden incursions, and to carry off a large booty. 16. "The fire of God:" the lightning of a sudden thunderstorm. 17. "The Chaldeans:" these people ultimately became a powerful nation, identified with the Babylonian empire; but in the time of Job they were a predatory race, that seem to have wandered for the sake of plunder, their proper residence being on the borders of the Euphrates. 19. "A great wind:" tornadoes, or whirlwinds, are common in Oriental



BULL.
(From a Persepolitan Bas Relief.)

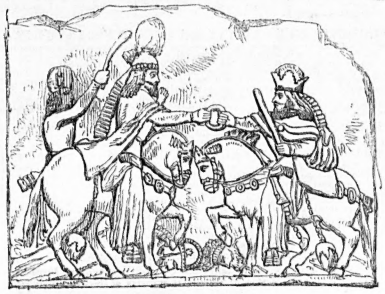
countries. So many calamities might occur at once; a band of Sabeans attacking Job's property in one part, and Chaldeans in another, and a thunderstorm and wind combined might at the same time do the other mischief. Kelto, however, very properly guards the cursory reader against supposing that Job's losses were the work of one day. His property was probably scattered far and wide, and the messengers most likely came in rapid succession, bearing the news of his various misfortunes. 20. "Job arose," does not imply previous sitting, but is a phrase expressive of beginning to do a thing. "Mantle:" a flowing robe worn over the tunic or close coat, and girded round the waist when exercise is taken. "Shaved his head:" the cutting off the hair, which as taking away an



WILD BOARS.
(From a Persian Sculpture.)

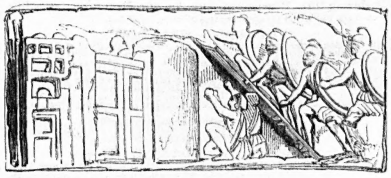
ornament was a common expression of grief; so the Jews, Egyptians, &c. testified their extreme sorrow. "Fell down," &c.: an act of homage. 21. "My mother's womb:" the earth. "The Lord hath taken away:" Job overlooks secondary causes, and sees the permissive providence of God in all his calamities. "Blessed be," &c.: an answer to Satan's malicious insinuation in verse 11., forming a beautiful antithesis. 22. "Nor charged God foolishly," "Nor attributed any wrong unto God."

Reflections.—Chap. i.—I. "Job was a pious man, and he prospered in his piety." True piety consists in a sincere devotedness to God. Job's religion was "in deed and in truth;" his piety was within. Before God he was perfect and



PERSEPOLITAN SCULPTURE.
(Supposed to represent the performance of a solemn treaty between two monarchs.)

sincere. He was such an one as Nathaniel, of whom Christ said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." His piety was practical. In his dealing with men he was upright, and he shone as a light in the world. In his transactions with his family, he set God always before him, and was such an one as Abraham, of whom God said, "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him to keep the way of the Lord, to do judgment and justice." And God prospered him in his piety. This piety was a friend to his prosperity; and his prosperity put a lustre on his piety, and gave him, who was



CARRYING A FORTIFIED GATE BY ESCALADE.
(From a Lycian Marble.)

so good, so much greater opportunity of doing good. II. "Job's piety and prosperity did not secure him against crosses and calamities." God gives us no guarantee for any exemption from the common lot. But true piety has these advantages: it makes us enjoy everything in God while we have possessions and other comforts, and it helps us to bear, without repining, the loss of earthly enjoyments, if God takes them away, and to endure temptation if he suffers us to be "sifted as wheat." What can injure the man who, while he contemplates the wreck of all earthly comforts, yet possesses his soul in patience, and exclaims, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41. Brewer Street, Golden Square. Private Lessons in the POLKA, CELARIUS VALSE, and VALSE à DEUX TEMPS, at all hours, to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF ANY AGE, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, established 1839. —Offices, No. 1. Craven Street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'clock daily.

Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 100*l.*, for periods of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of 50 weeks at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrower, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding 100*l.* are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2*d.*

DO PAPA

BUY ME ONE OF

EDE'S

LABORATORIES,

For teaching Chemistry and Minerals.

Depot, 9. Size Lane, Mansion House. Price 16*s.*

70. CORNHILL.

JOHN B. CROSS respectfully solicits from the Public an inspection of his Stock of Watches, comprising every variety in modern use, of the best workmanship, and at the lowest remunerating prices. Ladies' elegant Gold Watches, with gold dials and jewelled in 4 holes, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Youths' Silver Watches, Four Guineas; substantial and accurately going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, Six Guineas.

Manufactory, 41. Charterhouse Square.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1*s.* An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE and CO.'S Sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

A REVOLUTION IN THE PROCESS OF SALTING MEAT.

CARSON'S PATENT INSTRUMENT produces sufficient pressure to force the brine between every fibre of meat; consequently, by its means, a large joint is as quickly salted as the immediate surface by the ordinary process. This enables persons to salt meat in any climate, and even when it is on the point of spoiling. The instrument is in general use by the cooks of the nobility, butchers, eating-house and hotel keepers in London. Price 30*s.* and 50*s.* The following from the well-known and eminent butcher, Mr. Giblett, of Bond Street, is proof of its efficiency.

"Bond Street, October 24th, 1842.

"To Mr. S. Carson. Sir,—Having tried your Patent Salting Instrument, I feel that it is due to you, also to the public, to state that I have proved it to be exceedingly useful. I find that meat can be salted (with a strong brine) in twenty minutes, as well as if the same had been in salt a week or ten days. I consider it a very serviceable article, and one that will be found useful in private families as well as to butchers.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"WILLIAM GIBLETT."

Chief Depots, C. Hockin and Co.'s, 38. Duke Street, Manchester Square, and 1. Bishopgate Street Within, London.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO., Wellington Street, Strand, near Waterloo Bridge. The PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure, or drawing effect on the most sensitive corns, bunions, gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable.—HALL and CO.'s SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21*s.* Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18*s.*, which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, DERBY-SHIRE SPAR, and other Ornaments, for the drawing room, library, and dining room, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Inkstands, Candlesticks, beautiful inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watch-stands, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149. Strand.—J. Tennant arranges elementary collections of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, to facilitate the interesting study of Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology, at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each.—He also gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

BLACK!! BLACK!! BLACK!!

SAMUEL OSMOND and CO., DYERS, &c., 8. IVY LANE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, have made arrangements for dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days, if required. French Merino and Cashmere Dresses and Cloaks dyed colours to look equal to new.

Established above a century.

STEPHENS' CONCENTRATED and SOLUBLE INK POWDERS, which contain the chief elementary parts, in a dry state, of his various well known INKS or WRITING FLUIDS, yet so readily soluble in water, that by putting the contents of a paper packet into a bottle, and adding to it the quantity of water indicated on the directions, it is ready for immediate use. The economy of this article in carriage, from its reduced bulk, may be estimated when it is considered that one part of the powders will make nearly 20 times its weight and bulk of liquid ink.

The Black Ink Powder is sold in packages at 1*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* each, or six of the smallest in one packet at 6*d.*

The Blue Black and Unchangeable Blue, in packages at 1½*d.*, 9*d.*, and 2*s.* each, or six of the smallest in one packet at 9*d.*

Samples of the smaller packets can be sent by post to those who may wish to make a trial of them.

Prepared and sold by Henry Stephens, inventor and proprietor of the Writing Fluids, 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London; and by booksellers and stationers throughout the kingdom.

BERDOE'S OVER-COATS and SHOOTING JACKETS.— The attention of those who wish to possess at a moderate cost a really genuine and respectable garment recommended by its intrinsic merits in lieu of merely clap-trap pretensions, is confidently invited to the WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat for all seasons, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, which continues to sustain its established reputation as the most convenient, economical, and permanently popular garment ever invented. Among experienced sportsmen W. B.'s SHOOTING JACKETS have long been celebrated: an extensive assortment kept to select from, also of first-rate and REALLY Waterproof Over-Coats of every description, or made to order at a day's notice

W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96. NEW BOND STREET, and 69. CORNHILL.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a handsome TEA SPOON of C. WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; therefore the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though it should be in daily use for 50 years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be sent with the sample spoon. Address C. Watson, 41 and 42. Barbican, and 16. Nortonfolgate, London.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

LIGHT, CHEAP, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, of 8. Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, begs to call the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public to his

PATENT ASPHALTE FELT, FOR ROOFING,

As adopted by Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and by the

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,

on their buildings at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hanover Square, London; also, by the leading members of the above and other Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Price of the Felt is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT, being considerably less than half the price of Slates, Tiles, Thatch, &c. There is also a very great saving in the woodwork, as the Felt from its lightness does not require half the weight of timber that slates or tiles do. The Felt can be manufactured of any required length, by 32 inches wide.

P.S. Several thousand feet have been used in the Royal Agricultural Society's Buildings, Northampton.

Thomas John Croggon, 8. Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London.

LADIES TRAVELLING,

OR during the Promenade, the Aquatic Excursion, or while otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, will find

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the skin. Composed of choice exotics of balsamic nature, utterly free from all mineral admixture. It pleasingly eradicates freckles, sunburn, tan, spots, pimples, and discolorations, imparting a delicate smoothness of the skin, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

*** The high reputation it bears induces unprincipled shopkeepers to offer their spurious "KALYDORS" for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.*; family bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

or Pearl Dentrifice, for rendering the Teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

For relieving the most violent Tooth-ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception. The only Genuine "Macassar Oil," "Kalydor," and "Odonto," are "ROWLANDS'," and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS'" preceding that of the Article, with their Signature at the foot, in Red Ink, thus—

"A. ROWLAND & SON."

Sold by them at 20. Hatton Garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom

INDIGESTION, BILE, SICK HEAD-ACHE, GIDDINESS, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, Pains between the Shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from Debility and Indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time without any danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared only by JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING, 86. High Street, Whitechapel. Sold in Boxes, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each, in every town.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp.

J. W. S. is also agent for LEFAY'S GRAND POMMADE; a certain cure, by rubbing, for all painful affections of the Nerves, giving instant relief in the most severe paroxysms of those tormenting maladies, Tic Douloureux, Lumbago, Gout, acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c. &c. A Post-office order for 5*s.* will pay for a 4*s.* 6*d.* case and its conveyance to any part of the kingdom.

IMPORTANT TO MANY!

REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease in four days—sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, combined with the salt of Sarsaparilla, and other choice alteratives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms, falling off of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength and energy to the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health. Sold by Stirling, at 86. High Street, Whitechapel, in bottles, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* each, and can be had of all the principal medicine dealers in the kingdom. Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government Stamp, outside the bottle. John Wm. Stirling will send it, with directions and answers to any question required, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving a remittance.

TO THE LADIES.

A Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" news-paper on August 7. 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the lady herself as a testimony to me.

"Mrs. Weekley, of No. 3. Swan Street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared.

"Mrs. Weekley inserts this testimony to the virtues of Mr. G.'s Regenerator, feeling assured that many ladies would gladly purchase an 11*s.* bottle if they were as certain of its virtues as she is from experience, not only in the restoration and production of hair in abundance, but as a cure for nervous headache; as a toilet perfume it is far beyond any to her taste. She will feel a pleasure in answering any lady of respectability to the above facts.—3. Swan Street, Borough."

Grimstone's Aromatic Regenerator forwarded by post, the 11*s.* bottle inclosed in a pamphlet of testimonials, with tin case for 12*s.* to William Grimstone, Herbary, Highgate, near London.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing Effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU-MATIC PILLS, in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, has secured for them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief, in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and, indeed, for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London, and by his appointment by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC. — DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—In consequence of repeated applications, the proprietors of this valuable medicine have been induced to offer a smaller box. The former sizes will also contain an increased number of pills. These pills are prepared with the greatest care from the original recipe of George Dixon, apothecary, Storrington. They are a mild and effectual remedy for those disorders which originate in a morbid action of the liver and biliary organs, viz. indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, heartburn, flatulences, spasms, costiveness, affections of the liver, &c. Dixon's Antibilious Pills do not contain mercury in any shape, and have met with more general approval than any other medicine for the last fifty years. They unite every recommendation of mild operation with successful effect, and require no restraint or confinement during their use. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and alarming, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They are likewise peculiarly calculated to correct disorders arising from excesses of the table, to restore the tone of the stomach, and remove most complaints occasioned by irregularity of the bowels. Sold, wholesale and retail, in London, by the proprietors, at their new establishment, 24. Conduit Street, Regent Street, in boxes of 1*s.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 22*s.*, each box being sealed with the arms of the proprietor, and none are genuine which have not George Dixon engraved on the Government stamp; and wholesale by Messrs. Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Barclay, and Sons, Farringdon Street; Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Willoughby and Co., Bishopsgate Street; Dietrichsen and Hannay, Oxford Street; in Dublin, by Messrs. Butler and Co., Sackville Street; in Edinburgh, Messrs. Raines and Co.; and retail by all dealers in patent medicines.

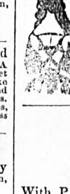
A SEVERELY BRUISED and WOUNDED LEG CURED by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Mr. Hugh M'Neil, of Kincardine, a shipwright, when working on a vessel, struck his leg a most violent blow, which inflicted a dreadful wound and a severe bruise; the limb immediately turned black from the ankle to the hip. All applications to it for weeks had no power to heal the wound or disperse the bruise. The sufferer having heard so much in praise of Holloway's Ointment and Pills determined on trying them, and fortunately he did; for, by their use alone, his leg was cured, and in a month he was able to resume his work.

Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244. Strand, London.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New Road, London.— Report of Richard Tothill, Esq. of Heavitree, near Exeter, M.R.C.S.L. for 1847.—I have now for twelve years conducted the Exeter Hygeian Dispensary, wherein the poor of Exeter and its neighbourhood have been treated gratuitously with Mr. Morison's purely Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, and I am still more confirmed in my opinion (from practical experience, not in one or two cases, but in hundreds) that the Hygeian system is founded in truth. The cases which have been cured by that excellent medicine have not been of a common character, being, as I may say, the incurables of the hospitals at Exeter; it being only after trying all sorts of treatment that patients have recourse, as a last resort, to the Hygeian Medicines. The names of the parties and their addresses are recorded in my book for the inspection of the public. I have treated upwards of three hundred poor patients during the past year, and I have now about one hundred and fifty on the Dispensary books. In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the subscribers to the Dispensary.

(Signed) RICH. TOTHILL, Surgeon, &c.

Heavitree, near Exeter, August 6. 1847.



STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS

AND

CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST

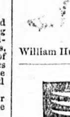
are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post, by Mr. A. BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, No. 40. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, &c., on receipt of a postage stamp.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED BY STEAM

With PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet, and free from dust.

Mixed, 1*s.* per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose, 2*s.* per lb.
Grey Goose, 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.	White Goose, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
Foreign do., 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.	Best Dantzic White Goose, 3*s.* per lb.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, sent free by Post, on application to their Factory, 196. opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.



WEAK LEGS, KNEES, and ANKLES. — W. H. BAILEY begs to remind the Nobility and Gentry that he continues to make all kinds of Elastic Bandages for Weak Legs, &c. The following articles are kept ready made:—Laced Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee-caps, Trusses, Prolapsus Bandages, Crutches, Ladies' Belts, &c. Mrs. Bailey attends Ladies at their own residences. N.B.—Instructions for measuring forwarded to all parts of the world.

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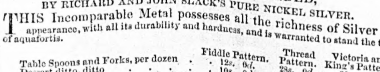

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The following are some of the features of this SUPERB ENGRAVING:—Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Bridge, Board of Control, the Mansions of the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Liverpool, Duke of York's Monument, Hungerford Suspension Bridge, Adelphi Terrace, Exeter Hall, Waterloo Bridge, Somerset House, King's College, the Temple and Gardens, Blackfriars Bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral, Southwark Bridge, London Bridge, the Monument, Billingsgate, Custom House, the old Tender, Tower of London, St. Katherine's Dock, Thames Tunnel, West India Docks, Isle of Dogs, Greenwich Hospital, Lord Mayor's Barge, the 'Dreadnought" (120-gun ship), Deptford Dock Yard, Victualling Office, &c. The following Churches are also shown:—St. Martin's, St. Paul's, St. Michael's, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Faith's, St. Stephen's, St. Benet's, St. Swithin's, St. Magnus's, St. George's; and, in addition to the above, many hundreds of Buildings, Wharfs, Warehouses, &c. &c.
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NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company have made a further Call of 2*l.* per Share on each and every Share in this Undertaking, and that the same is made payable on Tuesday the 12th day of October next. The Proprietors are required to pay the same on or before the 12th day of October, to
Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates, No. 217, Strand, London; or
The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; or
The Union Bank of London, Princes Street, London; or to
M. Adan, Brussels;
the Company's Bankers; leaving the Share Certificates with the Banker, for which a receipt will be given.
Interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums remaining unpaid after the said 12th day of October next, and if any Call shall remain unpaid after one month from that date, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture, according to the Statutes of the Company.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1847.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE President.
JOSEPH CARY, Secretary.

52. Moorgate Street, London.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18. KING WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

TRUSTEES.
Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M.P., Chairman. | Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Benj. Barnard, Esq. | Charles Baldwin, Esq.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—At the first Septennial Meeting of this Company, held on the 1th March last, a Bonus, averaging 23 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid, was declared on policies entitled to participate in profits.
Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the entire profits of the Company, will, at future divisions, be appropriated to all assurers entitled to share therein.
Every advantage is offered by this Company to assurers.
On policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-half of the annual premiums hereon may remain unpaid for five years.
Parties assured with the Company are allowed to reside in many of the colonies without additional charge, and the premium required for the East or West Indies and other extra risks, is more than usually moderate.
Advances continue to be made to assurers on assignable property or income, and also n the guarantee of most undoubted personal sureties.
Detailed prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by application at the office, or by letter addressed to the Actuary.

WILLIAM RATTRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50. Regent Street, London.
Established 1806.
Invested Capital, 1,200,000*l.*
Annual Income, 140,000*l.* Bonuses declared, 529,000*l.*
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,520,000*l.*

PRESIDENT.
The Right Honourable Earl Grey.

DIRECTORS.
The Earl of Macclesfield. | Rev. James Sherman.
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. | Henry B. Churchill, Esq.
Sir Richard D. King, Bart. | William Judd, Esq.
Alexander Henderson, M.D. | James Sedgwick, Esq.
Capt. W. John Williams. | Alfred Beaumont, Esq.
John Deering, Esq., M.P. | George Dacre, Esq.
William Henry Stone, Esq. | Richard Sherwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices, the rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.
2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their then present value.
3. Loans are granted upon the Policies issued by this Office, or the Policies are purchased at their full value.
4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health.

Bonuses paid upon Policies which have become *Claims.*

Life Insured.	Sum insured.	Sum paid.		
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	7706	6	0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7652	13	3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7500	5	9
Earl Strathmore	5000	7128	15	8
Rev. H. W. Champneys, Canterbury	3000	4509	1	1
The Marquis of Wellesley	2000	3411	1	3
Earl Cathcart	1000	1862	4	11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head office, No. 50. Regent Street.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY.—CLARIDGE'S PATENT. Established March, 1838.
FOR WORKING THE MINERAL ASPHALTE ROCK OF PYRIMONT SEYSSEL,
A Bituminous Rock, situate on the Eastern side of the Jura.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—STANGATE,
Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, London.
ASPHALTE of SEYSSEL has been EXTENSIVELY USED since March, 1838, for the following useful purposes:—

FOOT PAVEMENTS (public and other)
KITCHEN FLOORS
BASEMENTS, where it is essential to keep damps from rising
GARDEN WALKS and TERRACES
CARRIAGE DRIVES
COACH-HOUSES and STABLING
DOG KENNELS
BARN FLOORS
TUN-ROOM FLOORS
MALT-HOUSE FLOORS
PIGGERIES, &c.
COVERING of RAILROAD and OTHER ARCHES.
The only effectual mode to prevent the percolation of water, which also renders it very appropriate for the
LINING OF TANKS, FISH-PONDS DRAINS, &c. &c.

I. FARRELL, Secretary,
Seyssel Asphalte Company, Stangate, London.

HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

W. G. MASON, Engraver of the EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITS in the present Number, and of the Illustrations to "The Derby Day," "Battle of Waterloo," &c. &c., in the "Pictorial Times," has REMOVED from Fleet Street to Thanet Place, Strand (4 doors from Temple Bar).

PERSONS GOING TO SEA.

LIEUT. T. J. IRVINE'S PATENT TRUNKS for the PRESERVATION of LIFE and PROPERTY at SEA, possess all the advantages of a Life-Buoy, with the convenience of a well-adapted and suitable package, in the form of a Trunk, Portmanteau, or Travelling-Bag, as may be preferred, which in case of emergency is always at hand and ready for use; not, like some other ingenious inventions, an extraneous article, which may never be wanted, and hence, probably, not at hand in the hour of need. When packed to the full they are perfectly BUOYANT and WATER-TIGHT, securing the contents from all damage, and, in case of danger, affording an effectual Life-Buoy to as many as can attach themselves to it.
For Testimonials and Illustrations see "Pictorial Times," May 29th, 1847; "Times," June 25th, 1847; "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, July 1st and 2d, 1847; "Morning Post," July 2d, 1847; "Hampshire Advertiser," June 26th, 1847.
Manufactured by Edward Spencer and Co., 18. Billiter Street, and 110. Fenchurch Street, London; and sold by them and their Agents at the various Ports.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY

THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

ANOTHER GRAND SCHEME.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING TO EACH CLASS OF 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE LAST GIFT OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, FOR THE YEAR 1846,

was presented to MRS. JANE RUTHERFORD, of SEDGEFIELD, near STOCKTON-ON-TEES, an Annual Subscriber of 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The PROPRIETORS of the PICTORIAL TIMES have much pleasure in announcing their intention again to appropriate a Portion of their Profits to their Annual Subscribers, by presenting the Sum of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING,

ON THE

DRAWING OF THE ART-UNION PRIZES

IN APRIL, 1848,

to the Holder of the First Drawn Largest Prize in the ART-UNION, if he at the same time be an Annual Subscriber to the PICTORIAL TIMES.

At the same time, the Annual Subscribers to the PICTORIAL TIMES who are

NOT SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ART-UNION,

shall also participate in these

FREE GIFTS,

which may amount to

MANY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,

On the subjoined Scale. The Drawing of the ART-UNION Prizes is regulated in the following manner:—all the Subscribers' Numbers of the ART-UNION are placed in one wheel, and the number of the Prizes in another wheel. We therefore propose to be guided by the Number drawn, which entitles the Holder to the First Drawn Largest Prize of the ART-UNION. Thus, supposing that 890 should be the Number drawn, we will then pay to the Holder of our Registered Receipt, Number 890, if he be at the same time an Annual Subscriber to the ART-UNION, the Sum of 500*l.*; and we will also pay to the Ten Subscribers whose Receipts follow that Number in our Register Books (whether they be Subscribers to the ART-UNION or not) the Sum of 100*l.* each, repeating the same for every class of 10,000 Subscribers thus:—

890 (the largest Prize in the Art-Union) £500.

And to the ten following Numbers, viz.:

891	£100	896	£100
892	£100	897	£100
893	£100	898	£100
894	£100	899	£100
895	£100	900	£100

AND SO ON, THEREBY GIVING THE SUM OF

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING TO EVERY CLASS OF 10,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

We trust that the Public will clearly understand this to be

AN UNCONDITIONAL GIFT ON OUR PART

without any consideration whatever, as each party participating in these advantages will have only to pay One Year's Subscription to the Paper; our only desire in undertaking this

GREAT SCHEME,

being to endeavour to carry IMPROVEMENT and INSTRUCTION, and at the same time a RATIONAL AMUSEMENT, into the HOMES of our FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

Subscriptions can be paid through any Bookseller, News Agent, or Post Master in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who will obtain the Registered Receipts for the same, or at the

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upon transmitting a Post-Office Order for 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, payable to CHARLES EVANS, the Publisher, for One Year's Subscription to the PICTORIAL TIMES, with the Name and Address to which the Newspaper is to be sent, the Registered Receipt will be returned by Post.

E. J. DENT'S MANUFACTURE of WATCHES and CLOCKS is protected by Three separate Patents. Ladies' elegant Gold Watches, with gold dials and jewelled in four holes, eight guineas; Gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, ten guineas; Youth's Silver Watches, four guineas; substantial and accurately-going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, six guineas.—DENT, 82. Strand; 33. Cockspur Street; and 34. Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

EMPLOYMENT FOR SPARE TIME.

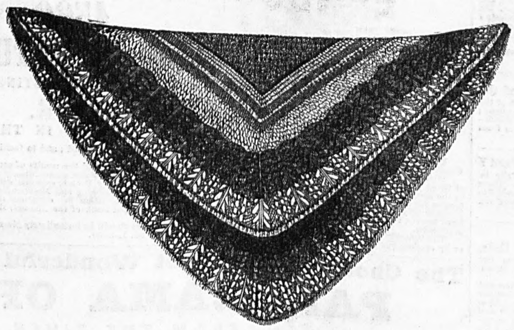
PERSONS with only a few hours' spare time in the course of the week, and respectably connected, may be appointed AGENTS to the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. The Company's Teas are in leaden packages of different sizes, and the weight and price being marked on each, all trouble is avoided in the sale. Many individuals make yearly a handsome addition to their incomes by this agency, and without the slightest risk of loss.
Address, No. 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate Street, London.

THE ROYAL SHETLAND SHAWL, LACE COLLAR, BRIGHTON SLIPPER, AND CHINA PURSE RECEIPT BOOK. MRS. J. B. GORE. W. S. ORR AND CO.

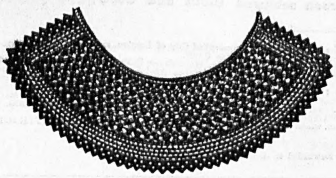
If there is one thing which more than another distinguishes the present age from its predecessor, it is the passion which prevails among the ladies of the land for the employment of the knitting needle and the implements. Go into what house you will, ten to one but you find the junior members sedulously engaged in the preparation of collars, wristbands, curtains, chair back covers, purses, comforters, or slippers. It is, in fact, the rage.

Without entering upon the question of the superior economy or otherwise of home-made work of this description, we think it must be considered that the knitting needle affords innocent and agreeable occupation, and is often the means of displaying grateful little attentions to the objects of our affections without interfering with the pleasures of conversation or of reading. The employment, when the knack has been acquired, is so purely mechanical, that the mind can receive entertainment from other sources, while the fingers ply their harmless and not unprofitable vocation. It, in fact, gives the lie to the oft-repeated assertion, that people cannot do two things at the same moment.

Many little works have appeared during the past two or three years calculated to facilitate the acquisition of the science of knitting, and to supply variety of patterns to its votaries. Mrs. Gore's little manual, though about the smallest in size, and therefore the best adapted to the work table or the work basket, is by no means the least valuable of its class. The instructions for the ladies who may be inclined to take it as a guide,



SHETLAND WOOL SHAWL FOLDED.



LACE COLLAR.

are clear and explicit, as the subjoined extracts will show; and the illustrations may be judged of by the accompanying specimens.

THE SHETLAND WOOL SHAWL.

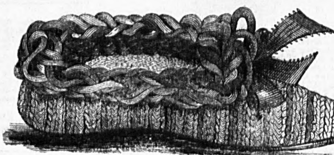
(For the Centre.)

Cast on 200 Stitches on Needles No. 7.

FIRST ROW.—Knit two; (a) knit two together; thread forward; knit one; thread forward; knit two together; knit one; knit two together; thread forward; knit one; thread forward; knit two together; knit one. Repeat from (a).

SECOND ROW.—Plain knitting.

THIRD ROW.—Knit two together; knit one; (b) thread forward; knit three; thread forward; knit three together; thread forward; knit three; thread forward; knit three together. Repeat from (b).—*At the end of this row, plain knit the last two stitches.*



ROYAL BRIGHTON SLIPPER.

CHINA PURSE.

FOURTH ROW.—Plain knitting.

FIFTH ROW.—Knit two; (c) thread forward; knit two together; knit one; knit two together; thread forward; knit one; thread forward; knit two together; knit one; knit two together; thread forward; knit one. Repeat from (c).

SIXTH ROW.—Plain knitting.

SEVENTH ROW.—Knit three; thread forward; knit three together; thread forward; knit three; thread forward; knit three together; thread forward; at the end of this row bring the thread forward; knit two.

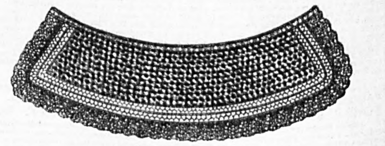
EIGHTH ROW.—Plain knitting.

These eight rows must be repeated till a square is knitted.

VERY GOOD!—One of the secretaries of state for the United States struck out a good mode of getting rid of an intruder in a particular case. The door-keeper of his office was remarkably obliging, which proved quite the thing for a rapid office-seeker, who managed to get in every day and bother the secretary. When the annoyances had continued three or four days, the secretary stepped up one morning to the door-keeper, and inquired whether he knew what that man came after daily. "Yes," said the functionary, "an office I suppose." "True; but do you know *what* office?" "No, sir." "Then, I'll tell you; he wants *your* place." The meeting next morning between the office-seeker and the polite door-keeper is said to have been rich, from the peculiar manner in which the intruder was informed, "The secretary is not at home."

AMERICAN FREEDOM.—On Tuesday, a seaman, belonging to a New Orleans ship, was brought up at the Liverpool police-court, charged with committing various assaults. The policeman on duty at the Prince's Dock observed the prisoner, on Monday morning, at about half-past six, in Bath Street, striking all passers by. He followed him, and eventually took him into custody, when he said that that was the way his ship's company had served all the gentlemen in New Orleans. He was fined in an amount proportionate to his offence.

HIGH MATHEMATICS.—The following is Sir W. Hamilton's theorem of hodographic isochronism:—"If two circular hodographs, having a common chord, which passes through or tends towards a common centre of force, be cut perpendicularly by a third circle, the times of hodographically describing the intercepted arcs will be equal."



LACE COLLAR.

THE PRESS IN GERMANY.—The "Heidelberg Gazette" says:—"The question of the press, which was to be definitively regulated by the Germanic Diet, is still destined to remain in *statu quo*. The proposition of Prussia, to substitute for the censorship a law to regulate the press, was favourably received by the great majority of the German states; but Austria, Hanover, and Electoral Hesse rejected it peremptorily, declaring that the censorship was an indispensable means of government. On that, one of the southern states of Germany proposed to allow each state to regulate its press affairs as it might deem fit; but this proposition obtained but little support, and Prussia joined with those who regarded that course as dangerous and inadmissible."

SALE OF SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

On Thursday, at the mart, Mr. Robins proceeded to sell by auction the premises in Henley Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, long known as the birthplace of our immortal poet. A numerous audience was collected, and the deepest interest appeared to be taken in the eventual disposition of this national treasure. Mr. Robins ascended the rostrum at one o'clock amidst loud cheers and a cry of "hats off," which was partially obeyed. He commenced by saying that he felt himself highly honoured in having been intrusted with the sale of the house in which Shakspeare — "Nature's poet"—was born. He agreed with those who considered that, as the relic was a national one, the nation should become its purchaser, and that it should stand for ages as a monument of Shakspeare's greatness, purchased by the subscriptions of a nation. He then gave a graphic description of the house and adjacent premises. Property was attached to the house which yielded a yearly rental of 30*l.* He also read the conditions, which were of the usual nature. The title of the property would descend to the purchaser or purchasers from the will of the immortal bard himself.

A gentleman here handed Mr. Robins a paper, which stated that the committee acting at Stratford and London begged to offer 3000*l.* out of the subscriptions sent in by the people, and that they were most solicitous to become possessors of the house.

Mr. Robins said, on the part of the trustees he had to state, that they waived their reserved right of re-purchase. All they wished was, to protect the infants left to their charge. Well, if no one has any further sum to offer, it will become my duty to knock the house down to the highest bidder.

A man with moustachios here exclaimed, "I, have no objection to give 2000*l.*"—(Laughter.)

A Voice: The nation has purchased it; they advanced the money.—(Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Robins said, as no higher sum was offered, it was his duty to knock it down to the committee.

The house was, after the preliminary, "once, twice, and thrice," and a smart tap with the hammer, knocked down accordingly, amidst loud cheers.

Cheers were subsequently awarded to the committee, to the auctioneer, and to the great bard himself, and the crowd dispersed.

An American exhibitor was present, who had evidently come on speculation, but happily his mission must be reported a failure.

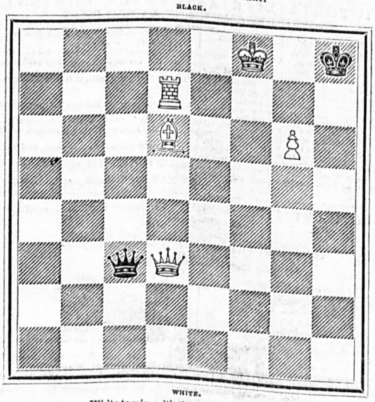
The result of the sale gave the greatest satisfaction to all, and we may now rest assured that Shakspeare's house will not be taken across the Atlantic; it will remain at Stratford-upon-Avon.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—The house in Henley Street, as it at present exists, is but a fragment of the original building as purchased by John Shakspeare, the poet's father, in 1574, ten years exactly after the birth of his son William, the entry of whose baptism is dated in the parish register April 26, 1564. John Shakspeare had purchased, in 1555, a copyhold house in Henley Street, but this was not the house now shown as the poet's birth-place. He had also another copyhold residence in Greenhill Street, and some property at Ingon, a mile and a quarter from Stratford, on the road to Warwick. From these circumstances a modern doubt has been cast on the truthfulness of the tradition which assigns the house in Henley Street to be the poet's birth-place. Mr. Knight says,—"William Shakspeare, then, might have been born at either of his father's copyhold houses in Greenhill Street or in Henley Street; he might have been born at Ingon, or his father might have occupied one of the two freehold houses in Henley Street at the time of the birth of his eldest son. Tradition says that William Shakspeare was born in one of these houses; tradition points out the very room in which he was born. Let us not disturb the belief." A wise conclusion! Antiquarian credulity has given place to an extreme degree of scepticism; and from believing too much, we are now too much given to believe too little; add to this the anxiety many evince to write about Shakspeare, although little else but conjecture in its vaguest form be the result; and the value of the modern conjecture as opposed to the ancient tradition may very readily be estimated. Let Stratford ever sacredly preserve the venerable structure with which she is intrusted; pilgrims from all climes have felt a glow of enthusiasm beneath the humble roof in Henley Street. Let no rude pen destroy such heart-homage, or seek to deprive us of the little we possess connected with our immortal countryman. When John Shakspeare purchased this house from Edmund Hall, for 40*l.*, it was described in the legal documents as two messuages, two gardens, and two orchards, with their appurtenances. It passed at his death to his son William, and from him to his sister Joan Hart, who was residing there in 1639, and probably until her death in 1646. Throughout the poet's life the house is thus intimately connected with him. It was a large building, the timbers of substantial oak, the walls filled in with plaster. The dormer windows and gable, the deep porch, the projecting parlour, and bay window, all contribute to render it exceedingly picturesque. In 1792, when Ireland visited the house, the dormer windows and gable had been removed; the bay window beneath the gable had given place to an ordinary flat lattice window of four lights; the porch in front of that portion of the building in which Shakspeare was born was removed, and a butcher's shop front constructed. At this time there lived here a descendant of Joan Hart, sister to the poet, who pursued the humble occupation of a butcher. The other half of the house was at this time converted into an inn, and ultimately sunk into a low public-house. It had been known as the Maidenhead Inn, in 1642; and when, in 1806, the house was disposed of to Mr. Thomas Court, who became "mine host" thereof, he combined that name with the one it then held of "The Swan." About 1820, excited by a desire for "improvement," he destroyed the original appearance of this portion of the building by constructing a new red brick front, exactly of the approved fashion of which rows of houses are built in small towns, and which consist generally of an alternate door and window, repeated at regular intervals below, while a monotonous range of windows above effectually repulses attention. The house is now divided into three tenements; the central one is the portion set apart for exhibition, in the back room of which live the proprietors; the shop, the room above, and the kitchen, are sacred to visitors. When the lower part of the central tenement was made to serve for a butcher's shop, its window was removed, and has not since been replaced; and when the butcher's trade ceased, a few years since, no attempt at restoration was made, and the shop still retains the signs of its late occupation. The old window in the upper story, originally a lattice of three lights, had been altered into one of four, and moderate squares of glass usurped the place of the old leaded diamond panes. A board for flower pots was erected in front of the window; but more recently a large, obtrusive, rudely painted signboard projects from the front to tell us "the immortal Shakspeare was born in this house." Such is its present external aspect. "It is a small, mean-looking edifice," says Irvine. It was not so in Shakspeare's time.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CXIX. By M. DISCART.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win, with the Pawn, in four moves.

GAME CXIX.

Played between Messrs. De Vinck and Kieseritsky.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two sq	1. K P two sq
2. K B P two sq	2. P takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	3. Q Kt P two sq *
4. K B takes P	4. Q checks
5. K to B sq	5. Q B to Q Kt 2d
6. K Kt to B third	6. Q to K R fourth
7. K B to Q B 4th	7. K Kt P two sq
8. K R P two sq	8. K R P one sq
9. Q Kt to B third	9. K Kt P one sq
10. K Kt to R second	10. K Kt to B third
11. Q P one sq	11. Q takes K R P
12. K to Kt sq	12. K B to Q third
13. Q Kt to K 2d †	13. K B checks
14. Q P one sq	14. K Kt takes K P
15. Q to K B sq	15. P to K B sixth
16. K Kt takes P	16. Q to K second
17. K Kt to K fifth	17. Q takes Kt
18. Q takes K B P +	18. K to Q sq
19. P takes K B	19. Q takes P +
20. K to R second	20. Q Kt to B third
21. Q Kt P two sq	21. Q takes P
22. K R to Q sq	22. Q to K second
23. Q takes Q +	23. K takes Q
24. Kt to K B fourth	24. K Kt P checks
25. K to Kt sq	25. Q Kt to K fourth
26. Q B to R third +	26. Q P one sq
27. Kt to Q fifth +	27. K to B second
28. K B to Q Kt third	28. K to Kt third
29. Kt takes Q B P	29. Q R to K B sq
30. Q B takes P	30. Kt to K Kt fifth
31. Q B takes R	31. R takes B
32. R to Q seventh	32. R to K B seventh
33. Kt to Q fifth	33. Q B to its third
34. Kt to K seventh +	34. K to Kt fifth
35. Kt takes B	35. Kt to K sixth
36. K to R sq	36. R takes K Kt P
37. R to K B seventh	37. Kt to K B 7th +
38. R takes Kt	38. P takes R
39. R to K B sq ‡	39. K R P one sq
40. B to Q fifth	40. R to K R 7th +
41. K takes R	41. Kt takes R +
42. K to Kt second	42. Kt to K sixth +
43. K takes P	43. Kt takes B
44. Kt to K fifth ‖	44. Kt to Q Kt fifth
45. Kt to K B third +	45. K to B fourth
46. Q B P two sq	46. Kt takes Q R P
47. Q B P one sq	47. Kt to Q Kt fifth
48. Kt to K sq	48. Q R P two sq
49. Kt to Q B second	49. Kt to Q B third
50. K to K second.	50. K to K fifth, and wins.

* This is Kieseritsky's favourite defence to the Bishop's Gambit.

† Instead of this, he would have won the Queen by playing Kt to K B third, and then Q Kt to K second.

‡ B to Q fifth is a better move.

§ This is a strange move; why not take Q R P, which would ensure a drawn game, at east.

Solution to Problem CXVIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q fifth +	1. B to K fourth + (A)
2. K to R second	2. K to K Kt third
3. Q to K Kt eighth +	3. K moves.
4. Q to K Kt fourth checkmate.	
(A)	
2. Q to K Kt eighth +	1. K to Kt third
3. Q to K Kt fourth +	2. K to B fourth
4. B checkmates.	3. K to K fourth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Henry Feast. The Solution sent is incorrect, as the checkmate is given by a *Queen*, and not by a *Pawn*, as was required.

J. T. is right. Problem 116. may be solved in three moves, as given by *J. T.* and others, viz.:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B third	1. K to Q fifth (A)
2. Kt to K second	2. K to Q B fourth.
3. P checkmates.	
(A)	
2. Kt to K fourth +	1. P one sq
3. B to Q B fourth checkmate.	2. K to Q fourth.

J. Gilbertson. J. T. W. J. Tyro. The Solutions are correct.

X. X. A Pawn can never be taken by a *Piece, en passant.*

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF THE CRICKET.

The inquiry into the cause of death of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives in consequence of the fatal explosion of the Cricket steam-boat, was resumed on Tuesday morning, by Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, in St. Martin's workhouse. The coroner stated, that he only proposed to-day to proceed with evidence as to the names and interests of the proprietors of the company. When the engineering evidence was complete, he would proceed with it.

Jacob Edwards examined: I live in Ratcliff Highway, and am a stoker. I was employed towards the latter end of June, 1846, on board the Cricket, and I remained in her six weeks. I know that during the time I was on board the Cricket, the engine was on the high-pressure principle. Mr. Clarke succeeded in April last as engine-driver. After Clarke had been there some days, the boat began to lose speed very much. Complaints were made, both by the captain and the superintendent, that the speed of the boat fell off, and I was frequently asked the reason. In consequence of those complaints, Clarke tied down the safety valves by a piece of spun yarn from the lever, with the aid of nails, both on the larboard and starboard side. They were tied to the lever outside of the weights, and the string was brought down in front of the boiler, and fastened to spike nails in a beam that was up above it. The string was brought down so tight, it was impossible for the valves to act. The valves were almost continually in that position for upwards of a fortnight. By chance he (Clarke) let them up at the side of the pier, but never when the vessel was under weigh. I have frequently set them at liberty myself when Clarke's back was turned; but whenever he came on board again, he immediately closed them up again, tied them, and found fault with me for letting them go. I frequently observed to him that something would occur unless he minded what he was about, and he invariably told me that his life was as sweet as mine, and to mind my own business, and that I knew nothing about it. I often spoke to the captain about it, and the captain spoke to me; he said, "What would be the consequence if an explosion took place?" and I told him that we would all be blown up. I left the Cricket in the month of April. Two friends of Clarke's came on board and brought some gin; and after the gin had been drunk, he sent me ashore for another pint. Upon returning with the gin, I observed to Clarke that if he did not ease the valves, they would all be blown up. On that Sunday, I heard some noise in the boiler, as if plates were shaking against each other, and I called Clarke's attention to it. I begged of him to let the valves go, as there were a great number of persons in the vessel whose lives were in danger as well as the lives of ourselves. Clarke refused to untie them, and I immediately let them go, but he made them fast again. He again told me to mind my own business. I noticed that when the mercury gauge, which was usually at 40 or 44, had got beyond that point, we could not tell the pressure that was on. I never heard or knew what pressure the engine was intended to bear. Forty pounds was the general pressure. When there was a pressure of forty on the valve, the valve would rise. I have nothing more to state, but that I have seen Clarke not content with tying the valves, but I have seen him put a fire bar, weighing about 14lbs., in order to keep them down in case the hemp should burst. This was when the valves were tied down. Clarke and myself had words frequently about the valves being tied down, but it did not create ill-will, except that the valves were tied down improperly, and he said that the boat must be kept going, and he must do so. I told the proprietors about it. On coming on board on the Sunday, I took the opportunity of Clarke's absence to ease the valves, and on the next day I left the Cricket and went on board the Bee. I was discharged on the Saturday following by Mr. Butters, who brought me word that I was to be discharged. I went afterwards to the proprietors to know why I was discharged, when I was told that I was discharged on account of the oration that I had made on the Sunday previously, and I answered that I should be commended instead of being discharged, because, sooner or later, I knew there would be an explosion. I told Mr. Smith, one of the company, that the valves had been tied by Clarke, and that an accident would occur. Mr. Smith told me that as I had made an oration on board of the vessel, in presence of a great number of people, I was discharged. Mr. Montague Chambers cross-examined this witness, as did also two other barristers engaged by parties connected with the company. The Government had no legal representative. Nothing was elicited, however, from the witness contradictory to his statements, and his evidence was followed by that of

William Williams, Ashford, Kent, engineer, who said, I am not acquainted with any of the parties interested, but I volunteer my evidence. About two months ago, I was a passenger on board the Cricket steam-boat, and on looking over the casing from the deck, I observed that one of the plates covering the valve was removed, and that a line of spun yarn was fast over a beam in an oblique direction. I remarked this matter to my brother, and said that the valve was tied down. The boat was then running. I observed it for about three minutes. This course was contrary to the usual practice. The brother confirmed the evidence. Mr. Rede, musical instrument maker, and others, also proved the safety valve was tied down with string.

William Warren, engineer of King's College workshop, proved not only the same fact, but that he had at the time called the attention of the engineer to the matter. I have often been on board the Cricket steam-boat. After the explosion he mentioned what he had seen to Professor Cowper, of King's College, at whose instigation he gave evidence.

Joseph Buttriss, Greenwich, fitter, in the employ of Mr. Joyce, deposed that he had been occasionally driving the engines of the Cricket; found that the valves had been tied down by Clarke, and that it was because the stoker Edwards would not deny this he was discharged. The coroner said this was all the evidence he intended to take at that time, and adjourned the inquest until the same time next day.

On Wednesday morning, at the adjourned inquest, the evidence produced were principally servants of the company, in which it was endeavoured to disprove the evidence of the stoker Edwards, and to give him a bad character. The course was, however, unsuccessful; and after the examination of Martin, the captain of the Cricket at the time of the explosion, the inquiry was adjourned until Saturday. The coroner complimented Martin on the manner in which he gave his evidence, and regretted that the other witnesses had not given their evidence in the same straightforward manner.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—It is thought there will be but few petitions presented at the commencement of the next session, complaining of undue returns of honourable members, as a general opinion prevails that the next Parliament will be one of short duration.

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